

=> file registry
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STRUCTURE FILE UPDATES: 12 FEB 2006 HIGHEST RN 874108-28-8
DICTIONARY FILE UPDATES: 12 FEB 2006 HIGHEST RN 874108-28-8

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TSCA INFORMATION NOW CURRENT THROUGH JULY 14, 2005

Please note that search-term pricing does apply when
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*
* The CA roles and document type information have been removed from *
* the IDE default display format and the ED field has been added, *
* effective March 20, 2005. A new display format, IDERL, is now *
* available and contains the CA role and document type information. *
*

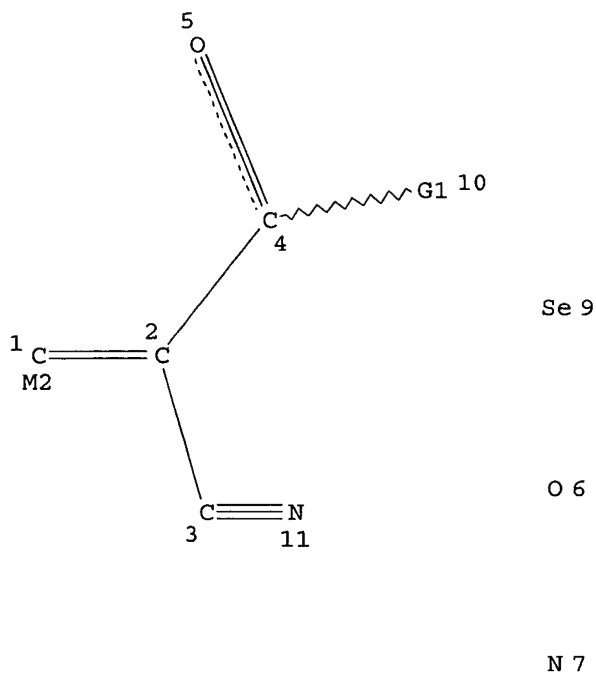
Structure search iteration limits have been increased. See HELP SLIMITS
for details.

REGISTRY includes numerically searchable data for experimental and
predicted properties as well as tags indicating availability of
experimental property data in the original document. For information
on property searching in REGISTRY, refer to:

<http://www.cas.org/ONLINE/UG/regprops.html>

=> d stat que L2
L1 STR

STIC
SEARCH
REPORT 1



Page 1-A

S 8

Page 2-A

VAR G1=6/7/8/9

NODE ATTRIBUTES:

HCOUNT	IS	M2	AT	1
NSPEC	IS	C	AT	1
NSPEC	IS	C	AT	2
NSPEC	IS	C	AT	3
NSPEC	IS	C	AT	4
NSPEC	IS	C	AT	5
NSPEC	IS	RC	AT	6
NSPEC	IS	RC	AT	7
NSPEC	IS	RC	AT	8
NSPEC	IS	RC	AT	9
NSPEC	IS	C	AT	10
NSPEC	IS	C	AT	11

DEFAULT MLEVEL IS ATOM
 MLEVEL IS CLASS AT 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 11
 DEFAULT ECLEVEL IS LIMITED

GRAPH ATTRIBUTES:

RING(S) ARE ISOLATED OR EMBEDDED

NUMBER OF NODES IS 11

STEREO ATTRIBUTES: NONE

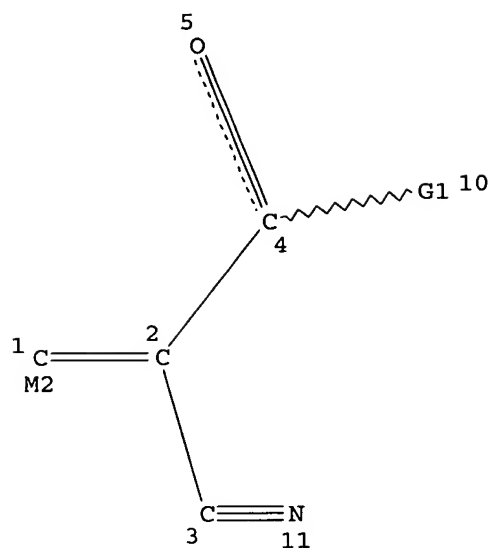
L2 1093 SEA FILE=REGISTRY SSS FUL L1

100.0% PROCESSED 88430 ITERATIONS

1093 ANSWERS

SEARCH TIME: 00.00.03

=> d stat que L6
L3 STR



Se 9

O 6

N 7

Page 1-A

S 8

Page 2-A

VAR G1=6/7/8/9

NODE ATTRIBUTES:

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NSPEC	IS	C	AT	3
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NSPEC	IS	C	AT	5
NSPEC	IS	RC	AT	6
NSPEC	IS	RC	AT	7
NSPEC	IS	RC	AT	8
NSPEC	IS	RC	AT	9
NSPEC	IS	C	AT	10
NSPEC	IS	C	AT	11

DEFAULT MLEVEL IS ATOM

MLEVEL IS CLASS AT 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 11

DEFAULT ECLEVEL IS LIMITED

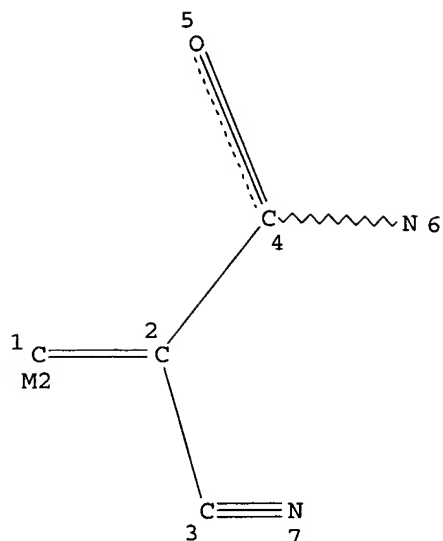
GRAPH ATTRIBUTES:

RING(S) ARE ISOLATED OR EMBEDDED

NUMBER OF NODES IS 11

STEREO ATTRIBUTES: NONE

L4 STR



NODE ATTRIBUTES:

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NSPEC	IS C	AT	2
NSPEC	IS C	AT	3
NSPEC	IS C	AT	4
NSPEC	IS C	AT	5
NSPEC	IS RC	AT	6
NSPEC	IS C	AT	7
DEFAULT MLEVEL IS ATOM			
MLEVEL	IS CLASS	AT	1 2 3 4 5 6 7
DEFAULT ECLEVEL IS LIMITED			

GRAPH ATTRIBUTES:

RING(S) ARE ISOLATED OR EMBEDDED

NUMBER OF NODES IS 7

STEREO ATTRIBUTES: NONE

L5 (1093)SEA FILE=REGISTRY SSS FUL L3
 L6 52 SEA FILE=REGISTRY SUB=L5 SSS FUL L4

100.0% PROCESSED 60 ITERATIONS
 SEARCH TIME: 00.00.01

52 ANSWERS

=> file hcaplus

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 14:45:09 ON 13 FEB 2006
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AUTHOR
 SEARCH

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FILE COVERS 1907 - 13 Feb 2006 VOL 144 ISS 8
FILE LAST UPDATED: 12 Feb 2006 (20060212/ED)

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'OBI' IS DEFAULT SEARCH FIELD FOR 'HCAPLUS' FILE

=> d que nos L34

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L19      140 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  BOBO J?/AU
L20      57 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  QUINTERO J?/AU
L21       7 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  JONN J?/AU
L22       9 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  BAREFOOT J?/AU
L23     5024 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  CLARK J?/AU
L24      50 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  NARANG U?/AU
L25       0 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  CANNIZARO S?/AU
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      L23 OR L24 OR L25 OR L26)
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      L26)
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L32       0 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L24 AND (L25 OR L26)
L33       0 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L25 AND L26
L34       9 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  (L27 OR L28 OR L29 OR L30 OR
      L31 OR L32 OR L33)
```

Any 2 authors

=> d que nos L99

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L1      STR
L2     1093 SEA FILE=REGISTRY SSS FUL L1
L3      STR
L4      STR
L5 (    1093) SEA FILE=REGISTRY SSS FUL L3
L6      52 SEA FILE=REGISTRY SUB=L5 SSS FUL L4
L19     140 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  BOBO J?/AU
L20     57 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  QUINTERO J?/AU
L21       7 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  JONN J?/AU
L22       9 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  BAREFOOT J?/AU
L23     5024 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  CLARK J?/AU
L24     50 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  NARANG U?/AU
L25       0 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  CANNIZARO S?/AU
L26     20 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  MARMO J?/AU
L27       3 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L19 AND (L20 OR L21 OR L22 OR
      L23 OR L24 OR L25 OR L26)
L28       4 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L20 AND (L21 OR L22 OR L23 OR
      L24 OR L25 OR L26)
L29       1 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L21 AND (L22 OR L23 OR L24 OR
      L25 OR L26)
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L31 0 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L23 AND (L24 OR L25 OR L26)
L32 0 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L24 AND (L25 OR L26)
L33 0 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L25 AND L26
L34 9 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON (L27 OR L28 OR L29 OR L30 OR L31 OR L32 OR L33)
L36 3733 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L2
L37 16 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L6
L38 38838 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON MEDICAL GOODS+NT/CT
L39 274726 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON ADHES?/OBI
L40 103320 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON ADHESIVES+NT/CT
L66 676275 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON ?AMINO ACID?/BI
L68 868322 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON ?AMIDE?/BI
L74 2354791 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON ?PROTEIN?/BI
L77 165480 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON ?POLYAMIDE?/BI
L78 2314 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON ?POLY AMIDE?/BI
L99 8 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L34 AND ((L38 OR L39 OR L40) OR (L36 OR L37) OR L66 OR L68 OR L74 OR (L77 OR L78))

=> s L34 or L99
L100 9 L34 OR L99

=> file hcaplus

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 14:45:50 ON 13 FEB 2006
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FILE COVERS 1907 - 13 Feb 2006 VOL 144 ISS 8
FILE LAST UPDATED: 12 Feb 2006 (20060212/ED)

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'OBI' IS DEFAULT SEARCH FIELD FOR 'HCAPLUS' FILE

=> d ibib abs hitind hitstr L100 1-9

L100 ANSWER 1 OF 9 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006:31022 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 144:114585
TITLE: **Adhesive**-containing wound closure device and method
INVENTOR(S): **Jonn, Jerry; Quintero, Julian;**
Hoskin, Glenn; Roweton, Susan L.

*add highlighting of terms
and structure hits,
if present*

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Closure Medical Corporation, USA
 SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 15 pp.
 CODEN: USXXCO
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: English
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 2006009099	A1	20060112	US 2004-887884	20040712
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2004-887884	20040712

AB An article, such as a tissue bonding article, includes a flexible material (e.g., Spectra Mesh), a polymerization initiator (e.g., benzyldimethylhexa-decylammonium chloride) or rate modifier disposed in or on the flexible material, and a polymerizable adhesive composition (e.g., Dermabond LV and Dermabond HV) permeated throughout at least a portion of the flexible material, where the polymerization initiator or rate modifier is a polymerization initiator or rate modifier for the polymerizable adhesive composition

INCL 442043000; 442001000; 442049000; 442059000

CC 63-7 (Pharmaceuticals)
 Section cross-reference(s): 38

ST **adhesive** wound closure device

IT **Adhesives**
 (biol. tissue; **adhesive**-containing wound closure device and method)

IT **Medical goods**
 (tissue **adhesives**; **adhesive**-containing wound closure device and method)

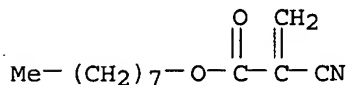
IT 6701-17-3, Dermabond
 RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (**adhesive**-containing wound closure device and method)

IT 122-18-9, Benzyldimethylhexa-decylammonium chloride
 RL: CAT (Catalyst use); USES (Uses)
 (polymerization initiator; **adhesive**-containing wound closure device and method)

IT 6701-17-3, Dermabond
 RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (**adhesive**-containing wound closure device and method)

RN 6701-17-3 HCAPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-cyano-, octyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L100 ANSWER 2 OF 9 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:559340 HCAPLUS
 TITLE: Applicator for dispensable liquids
 INVENTOR(S): D'Alessio, Keith R.; Cotter, William M.; Narang, Upvan; Mainwaring, Lawrence H.; Badejo, Ibraheem T.; Hedgpeth, Daniel L.; Szabo, Gabriel N.; Sherbondy, Anthony; Barefoot, Joe B.
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Closure Medical Corporation, USA
 SOURCE: U.S., Cont.-in-part of Ser. No. US 1998-219851, filed

on 23 Dec 1998
 CODEN: USXXAM
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: English
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 6595940	B1	20030722	US 1999-430290	19991029
US 6283933	B1	20010904	US 1998-219851	19981223
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1998-219851	A2 19981223

AB A disposable applicator includes a generally tubular applicator body having a closed proximal end and an open distal end and a frangible vial inside. The proximal end is covered by a drying swab while the distal end is covered by an applicator swab that is in open communication with the interior of the applicator body. Within the applicator body is a frangible vial containing a biomedically useful liquid composition, such as an α -cyanoacrylate adhesive, a medicament, or both. The applicator is useful for applying liquid compns. to target sites such as tissue, particularly sites of topical pathol., such as stomatitis lesions.

IC ICM A61M035-00

ICS A46B011-00; B43K005-12

INCL 604003000; 401039000; 401132000; 401192000; 401196000

REFERENCE COUNT: 76 THERE ARE 76 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L100 ANSWER 3 OF 9 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:241978 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:243342

TITLE: Biocompatible remover composition for removing medical adhesives

INVENTOR(S): Ayarza, Jaime; Badejo, Ibraheem T.; Barefoot, Joe B.; Hedgpeth, Daniel L.; Knotts, Michelle M.; Malofsky, Bernard; Narang, Upvan; Spath, Gina L.; Su, Wendy Y.

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Closure Medical Corporation, USA

SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 9 pp.

CODEN: USXXCO

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 2003060380	A1	20030327	US 2001-962268	20010926
WO 2003035121	A2	20030501	WO 2002-US29987	20020923
WO 2003035121	A3	20031204		
W:	AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW			
RW:	GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG			

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:

US 2001-962268

A 20010926

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 138:243342

AB An adhesive remover composition and methods for removing medical grade and other adhesive compns. including, but not limited to, cyanoacrylate adhesive compns. from surfaces including, but not limited to, areas of tissue, including areas of compromised skin. The composition, which is preferably bio-compatible, includes a suitable remover compound such as an alkylester plasticizer combined with an antimicrobial preservative to protect the composition from microorganisms. A method of removing adhesive compns. includes applying the remover composition to the adhesive composition

using

an applicator, such as a spray applicator, allowing the remover to interact with the adhesive composition and then removing the remover and the adhesive composition. A remover composition is prepared by combining iso-Pr

myristate

and methylparaben in a weight ratio of 99% iso-Pr myristate to 1% methylparaben. The mixture is sealed in a glass vial and stirred. The characteristics of the composition are observed at about 1 min after

preparation and at

≥24 h after preparation. The results of the observations show that the remover composition is substantially free from microorganism contamination. As a result no addnl. sterilization is required to prepare the composition for application to compromised skin areas where open wounds or sores may be present.

IC ICM A61K007-48

ICS A61K007-50

INCL 510134000; 510159000; 510319000; 510466000; 510488000

CC 63-6 (Pharmaceuticals)

ST biocompatible remover medical **adhesive**IT **Medical goods**

(**adhesives**; biocompatible composition for removing medical **adhesives**)

IT

Antibiotics

Antimicrobial agents

Odor and Odorous substances

Perfumes

Plasticizers

Preservatives

Skin

Solvents

Surfactants

(biocompatible composition for removing medical **adhesives**)

IT

Cocoa butter

Cottonseed oil

Linseed oil

Paraffin oils

Peanut oil

Petrolatum

Polysiloxanes, biological studies

RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

(biocompatible composition for removing medical **adhesives**)

IT

Petroleum products

(distillates; biocompatible composition for removing medical **adhesives**)

IT

Fatty acids, biological studies

RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

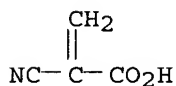
(esters; biocompatible composition for removing medical **adhesives**)

IT

Adhesives

(medical; biocompatible composition for removing medical **adhesives**)

)
 IT Fats and Glyceridic oils, biological studies
 RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (poppyseed; biocompatible composition for removing medical **adhesives**)
)
 IT Fats and Glyceridic oils, biological studies
 RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (sesame; biocompatible composition for removing medical **adhesives**)
 IT 99-96-7D, alkyl esters
 RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (Paraben; biocompatible composition for removing medical **adhesives**)
)
 IT 56-81-5, Glycerin, biological studies 97-59-6, Allantoin 99-76-3,
 Methylparaben 110-27-0, Isopropyl myristate 112-14-1, Octyl acetate
 112-66-3, Dodecyl acetate 151-21-3, Sodium lauryl sulfate, biological
 studies 556-67-2, Octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane 9016-00-6,
 Polydimethylsiloxane **15802-18-3D**, α -Cyanoacrylic acid,
 esters, polymers 31900-57-9, Polydimethylsiloxane 83764-86-7, WD 40
 RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (biocompatible composition for removing medical **adhesives**)
 IT **15802-18-3D**, α -Cyanoacrylic acid, esters, polymers
 RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (biocompatible composition for removing medical **adhesives**)
 RN 15802-18-3 HCAPLUS
 CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-cyano- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L100 ANSWER 4 OF 9 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:730369 HCAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:253061
 TITLE: Method of applying an **adhesive** composition
 containing a monomer over a bioactive polymerization
 initiator or accelerator
 INVENTOR(S): **Narang, Upvan**; Hedgpeth, Daniel L.; Szabo,
 Gabriel N.; Badejo, Ibraheem T.; **Barefoot, Joe**
B.
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Closure Medical Corporation, USA
 SOURCE: U.S., 12 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 69,875.
 CODEN: USXXAM
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: English
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 3
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
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US 6455064	B1	20020924	US 1999-430176	19991029
WO 2001030408	A2	20010503	WO 2000-US41638	20001027
WO 2001030408	A3	20020110		
W:	AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR,			
	CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU,			
	ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU,			
	LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE,			

SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW,
 AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM
 RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY,
 DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ,
 CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1998-69875 A2 19980430
 US 1999-430176 A 19991029

AB A composition comprising a polymerizable adhesive monomer is applied over a biol. active initiator or accelerator for polymerization of the monomer. The biol. active initiator or accelerator is a medicament that provides a desired medical or therapeutic activity as well as enhancing polymerization of the adhesive. For example, a sample of 120 μ L of 1000 ppm benzalkonium chloride (BAC) solution in methanol was tested for its initiation property with 2-octyl cyanoacrylate. Polymerization times of 102-126 s were obtained

for
 9 samples.

IC ICM A61K009-70

INCL 424447000

CC 63-7 (Pharmaceuticals)

ST medical **adhesive** sealant monomer polymn drug catalyst; wound dressing monomer polymn drug catalyst

IT **Medical goods**

(**adhesives**; medical **adhesive** compns. containing monomers and bioactive polymerization initiators or accelerators)

IT Quaternary ammonium compounds, biological studies

RL: CAT (Catalyst use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

(alkylbenzyl dimethyl, chlorides; medical **adhesive** compns. containing monomers and bioactive polymerization initiators or accelerators)

IT **Adhesives**

(biol. tissue; medical **adhesive** compns. containing monomers and bioactive polymerization initiators or accelerators)

IT Essential oils

RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (cinnamon; medical **adhesive** compns. containing monomers and bioactive polymerization initiators or accelerators)

IT Essential oils

RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (citrus; medical **adhesive** compns. containing monomers and bioactive polymerization initiators or accelerators)

IT Essential oils

RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (clove; medical **adhesive** compns. containing monomers and bioactive polymerization initiators or accelerators)

IT Lip

(cold sore; medical **adhesive** compns. containing monomers and bioactive polymerization initiators or accelerators)

IT Cucumis sativus

Honey

Musa

(distillate; medical **adhesive** compns. containing monomers and bioactive polymerization initiators or accelerators)

IT **Medical goods**

(dressings; medical **adhesive** compns. containing monomers and bioactive polymerization initiators or accelerators)

IT Essential oils

RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (grapefruit; medical **adhesive** compns. containing monomers and bioactive polymerization initiators or accelerators)

- IT Quaternary ammonium compounds, biological studies
RL: CAT (Catalyst use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study);
USES (Uses)
(halides; medical **adhesive** compns. containing monomers and
bioactive polymerization initiators or accelerators)
- IT Drug delivery systems
(kits; medical **adhesive** compns. containing monomers and bioactive
polymerization initiators or accelerators)
- IT Essential oils
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(lemon; medical **adhesive** compns. containing monomers and
bioactive polymerization initiators or accelerators)
- IT Essential oils
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(lime; medical **adhesive** compns. containing monomers and bioactive
polymerization initiators or accelerators)
- IT Anions
Anti-inflammatory agents
Antibacterial agents
Antibiotics
Antimicrobial agents
Antioxidants
Antitumor agents
Antiviral agents
Blood vessel
Burn
Disinfectants
Flavoring materials
Fungicides
Ion pairs
Mouth
Polymerization
Polymerization catalysts
Wound
(medical **adhesive** compns. containing monomers and bioactive
polymerization initiators or accelerators)
- IT Growth factors, animal
Radicals, biological studies
Steroids, biological studies
RL: CAT (Catalyst use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study);
USES (Uses)
(medical **adhesive** compns. containing monomers and bioactive
polymerization initiators or accelerators)
- IT Monomers
RL: RCT (Reactant); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); RACT
(Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses)
(medical **adhesive** compns. containing monomers and bioactive
polymerization initiators or accelerators)
- IT **Adhesives**
(medical; medical **adhesive** compns. containing monomers and
bioactive polymerization initiators or accelerators)
- IT Essential oils
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(orange, sour; medical **adhesive** compns. containing monomers and
bioactive polymerization initiators or accelerators)
- IT Essential oils
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(orange, sweet; medical **adhesive** compns. containing monomers and
bioactive polymerization initiators or accelerators)

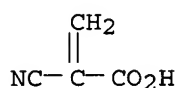
- IT Essential oils
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(peppermint; medical **adhesive** compns. containing monomers and bioactive polymerization initiators or accelerators)
- IT Halides
RL: CAT (Catalyst use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(quaternary ammonium halides; medical **adhesive** compns. containing monomers and bioactive polymerization initiators or accelerators)
- IT Resin acids
RL: CAT (Catalyst use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(salts, zinc salts; medical **adhesive** compns. containing monomers and bioactive polymerization initiators or accelerators)
- IT Essential oils
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(spearmint; medical **adhesive** compns. containing monomers and bioactive polymerization initiators or accelerators)
- IT Inflammation
Mouth, disease
(stomatitis; medical **adhesive** compns. containing monomers and bioactive polymerization initiators or accelerators)
- IT **Medical goods**
(tissue **adhesives**; medical **adhesive** compns. containing monomers and bioactive polymerization initiators or accelerators)
- IT Drug delivery systems
(topical; medical **adhesive** compns. containing monomers and bioactive polymerization initiators or accelerators)
- IT Essential oils
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(wintergreen; medical **adhesive** compns. containing monomers and bioactive polymerization initiators or accelerators)
- IT 68-35-9D, Sulfadiazine, salts 121-54-0, Benzethonium chloride 546-46-3, Zinc citrate 547-32-0, Sodium sulfadiazine 548-62-9, Crystal violet 557-05-1, Zinc stearate 1314-13-2, Zinc oxide, biological studies 1405-10-3, Neomycin sulfate 1405-41-0, Gentamicin sulfate 1405-89-6, Zinc bacitracin 7440-22-4D, Silver, complexes or salts 7440-50-8D, Copper, complexes or salts 7440-66-6D, Zinc, complexes or salts 7681-52-9, Sodium hypochlorite 7722-84-1, Hydrogen peroxide, biological studies 16039-53-5, Zinc lactate 16283-36-6, Zinc salicylate 22199-08-2, Silver sulfadiazine 41748-43-0, Chlorhexidine sulfate 59970-08-0 66219-86-1, Zinc sulfadiazine **336804-70-7** 460711-63-1
RL: CAT (Catalyst use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(medical **adhesive** compns. containing monomers and bioactive polymerization initiators or accelerators)
- IT **6606-65-1**, Butyl α -cyanoacrylate **6701-17-3**, Octyl α -cyanoacrylate **7085-85-0**, Ethyl α -cyanoacrylate
RL: RCT (Reactant); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); RACT (Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses)
(medical **adhesive** compns. containing monomers and bioactive polymerization initiators or accelerators)
- IT 69-72-7D, Salicylic acid, alkyl esters 89-78-1, Menthol 89-83-8, Thymol 100-52-7, Benzaldehyde, biological studies 104-46-1, Anethole 121-32-4, Ethyl vanillin 121-33-5, Vanillin 142-47-2, Monosodium glutamate 25916-47-6, Poly(acrylic acid), zinc salt **336804-71-8**, Poly(cyanoacrylic acid), zinc salt
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

(medical **adhesive** compns. containing monomers and bioactive polymerization initiators or accelerators)

IT 74-85-1D, Ethylene, derivs.
 RL: RCT (Reactant); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); RACT (Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses)
 (monomers; medical **adhesive** compns. containing monomers and bioactive polymerization initiators or accelerators)

IT 336804-70-7
 RL: CAT (Catalyst use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (medical **adhesive** compns. containing monomers and bioactive polymerization initiators or accelerators)

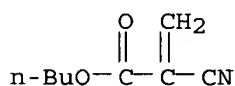
RN 336804-70-7 HCAPLUS
 CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-cyano-, zinc salt (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



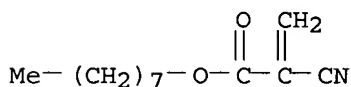
● 1/2 Zn

IT 6606-65-1, Butyl α -cyanoacrylate 6701-17-3, Octyl α -cyanoacrylate 7085-85-0, Ethyl α -cyanoacrylate
 RL: RCT (Reactant); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); RACT (Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses)
 (medical **adhesive** compns. containing monomers and bioactive polymerization initiators or accelerators)

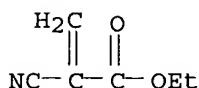
RN 6606-65-1 HCAPLUS
 CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-cyano-, butyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 6701-17-3 HCAPLUS
 CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-cyano-, octyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 7085-85-0 HCAPLUS
 CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-cyano-, ethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



IT 336804-71-8, Poly(cyanoacrylic acid), zinc salt

RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(medical **adhesive** compns. containing monomers and bioactive
polymerization initiators or accelerators)

RN 336804-71-8 HCAPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-cyano-, homopolymer, zinc salt (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 75268-90-5

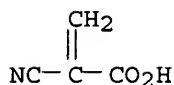
CMF (C4 H3 N O2)x

CCI PMS

CM 2

CRN 15802-18-3

CMF C4 H3 N O2



REFERENCE COUNT: 79 THERE ARE 79 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS
RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L100 ANSWER 5 OF 9 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:241250 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 136:284522

TITLE: Absorbable cyanoacrylate tissue **adhesive**
compositions

INVENTOR(S): **Jonn, Jerry Y.; Bobo, John;**
Quintero, Julian; Moseley, Jon P.; Burns,
Dennis D.

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Closure Medical Corporation, USA

SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 14 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S.
Ser. No. 630,437.

CODEN: USXXCO

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 2002037310	A1	20020328	US 2001-919877	20010802
US 6620846	B1	20030916	US 2000-630437	20000802
ES 2240497	T3	20051016	ES 2001-1961846	20010802

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2000-630437 A2 20000802

AB A method of treating living tissue includes applying to living tissue a
biocompatible adhesive composition, where the adhesive composition contains at
least

one alkyl ester cyanoacrylate monomer and a polymerization initiator or
accelerator, wherein the polymerization initiator or accelerator is a
quaternary

amine, or where the adhesive composition contains a mixture of two monomer
species having different absorption rates. A composition was prepared from Bu
lactoyl cyanoacrylate and domiphen bromide polymerization initiator.

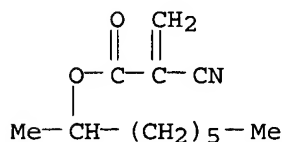
IC ICM A61K031-785

ICS A61K009-70
 INCL 424448000
 CC 63-8 (Pharmaceuticals)
 Section cross-reference(s): 37
 ST cyanoacrylate tissue **adhesive** absorbable
 IT Plasticizers
 Polymerization catalysts
 Radical scavengers
 Stabilizing agents
 (absorbable cyanoacrylate tissue **adhesive** compns.)
 IT **Adhesives**
 (biol. tissue; absorbable cyanoacrylate tissue **adhesive** compns.)
 IT **Medical goods**
 (tissue **adhesives**; absorbable cyanoacrylate tissue **adhesive** compns.)
 IT 122-18-9, Benzyldimethylhexadecylammonium chloride 538-71-6, Domiphen bromide
 RL: CAT (Catalyst use); USES (Uses)
 (absorbable cyanoacrylate tissue **adhesive** compns.)
 IT 152965-95-2P 405518-78-7P
 RL: PRP (Properties); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
 (absorbable cyanoacrylate tissue **adhesive** compns.)
 IT 61434-02-4 61434-08-0 70873-50-6
 96123-47-6 96123-49-8 405518-77-6
 RL: RCT (Reactant); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); RACT (Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses)
 (absorbable cyanoacrylate tissue **adhesive** compns.)
 IT 152965-95-2P 405518-78-7P
 RL: PRP (Properties); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
 (absorbable cyanoacrylate tissue **adhesive** compns.)
 RN 152965-95-2 HCAPLUS
 CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-cyano-, 1-methylheptyl ester, homopolymer (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 133978-15-1

CMF C12 H19 N O2



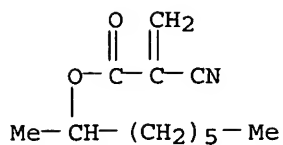
RN 405518-78-7 HCAPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-cyano-, 2-butoxy-1-methyl-2-oxoethyl ester, polymer with 1-methylheptyl 2-cyano-2-propenoate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 133978-15-1

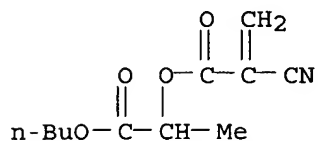
CMF C12 H19 N O2



CM 2

CRN 96123-49-8

CMF C11 H15 N O4



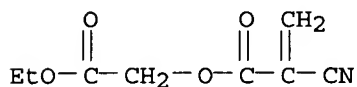
IT 61434-02-4 61434-08-0 70873-50-6

96123-47-6 96123-49-8 405518-77-6

RL: RCT (Reactant); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); RACT
(Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses)
(absorbable cyanoacrylate tissue **adhesive** compns.)

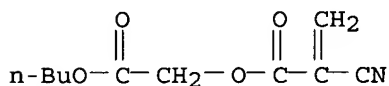
RN 61434-02-4 HCAPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-cyano-, 2-ethoxy-2-oxoethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX
NAME)



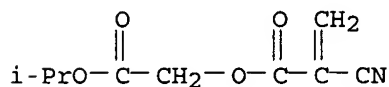
RN 61434-08-0 HCAPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-cyano-, 2-butoxy-2-oxoethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX
NAME)



RN 70873-50-6 HCAPLUS

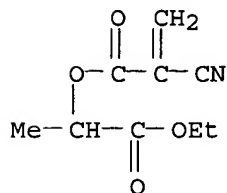
CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-cyano-, 2-(1-methylethoxy)-2-oxoethyl ester (9CI) (CA
INDEX NAME)



RN 96123-47-6 HCAPLUS

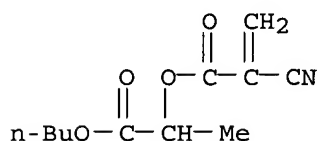
CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-cyano-, 2-ethoxy-1-methyl-2-oxoethyl ester (9CI) (CA

INDEX NAME)



RN 96123-49-8 HCAPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-cyano-, 2-butoxy-1-methyl-2-oxoethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



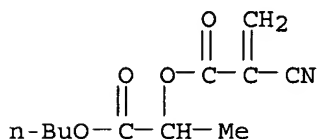
RN 405518-77-6 HCAPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-cyano-, 2-butoxy-1-methyl-2-oxoethyl ester, homopolymer (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 96123-49-8

CMF C11 H15 N O4



L100 ANSWER 6 OF 9 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:185245 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 136:248677

TITLE: **Adhesive** compositions with reduced coefficient of frictionINVENTOR(S): Badejo, Ibraheem T.; Su, Wendy Y.; D'Alessio, Keith R.; **Jonn, Jerry; Quintero, Julian A.**; Knotts, Michelle; Hickey, Timothy P.; Mainwaring, Lawrence H.; **Narang, Upvan**

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Closure Medical Corporation, USA

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 32 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2002020684	A2	20020314	WO 2001-US25995	20010821
WO 2002020684	A3	20030501		
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
US 6607631	B1	20030819	US 2000-657912	20000908
AU 2001085113	A5	20020322	AU 2001-85113	20010821
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2000-657912	A 20000908
			WO 2001-US25995	W 20010821

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 136:248677

AB A polymerizable monomer adhesive composition includes a 1,1-disubstituted ethylene monomer and at least one slip additive, where the slip additive causes a polymer film formed from the monomer to have a lower coefficient of friction than in an absence of the slip additive. The slip additive can be selected from, inter alia, fluorinated monomers or polymers, siloxane-containing monomers or polymers, siloxane-containing additives, fluorinated siloxanes, and long-chain fatty acid esters. The slip additives can also form a second phase in a resultant polymer film, where the second phase is soluble in the monomer but is insol. or substantially insol. in the polymer.

IC ICM C09J004-00
ICS C08F222-32; C08J005-18; A61L024-04

CC 38-3 (Plastics Fabrication and Uses)
Section cross-reference(s): 63

ST **adhesive** friction reducing agent

IT **Adhesive** films
Adhesives
(**adhesive** compns. with reduced coefficient of friction)

IT Fluoropolymers, uses
Fluoropolymers, uses
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
(**adhesive** compns. with reduced coefficient of friction)

IT **Medical goods**
(**adhesives**; **adhesive** compns. with reduced coefficient of friction)

IT Fatty acids, uses
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
(esters; **adhesive** compns. with reduced coefficient of friction)

IT Polysiloxanes, uses
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
(fluorine-containing; **adhesive** compns. with reduced coefficient of friction)

IT **Adhesives**
(medical; **adhesive** compns. with reduced coefficient of friction)

IT Fluoropolymers, uses
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
(polysiloxane-; **adhesive** compns. with reduced coefficient of friction)

IT 540-10-3, Cetyl palmitate
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)

(Kessco 653; **adhesive** compns. with reduced coefficient of friction)

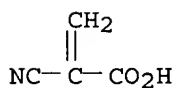
IT 9002-84-0, Polytetrafluoroethylene **15802-18-3D**,
 α -Cyanoacrylic acid, fluorinated esters, polymers 24937-79-9,
 Polyvinylidene fluoride 25038-71-5, Ethylene-tetrafluoroethylene
 copolymer 25101-45-5, Chlorotrifluoroethylene-ethylene copolymer
 156395-52-7
 RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
 (**adhesive** compns. with reduced coefficient of friction)

IT **403737-56-4**
 RL: POF (Polymer in formulation); PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or
 engineered material use); USES (Uses)
 (**adhesive** compns. with reduced coefficient of friction)

IT **15802-18-3D**, α -Cyanoacrylic acid, fluorinated esters,
 polymers
 RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
 (**adhesive** compns. with reduced coefficient of friction)

RN 15802-18-3 HCAPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-cyano- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



IT **403737-56-4**
 RL: POF (Polymer in formulation); PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or
 engineered material use); USES (Uses)
 (**adhesive** compns. with reduced coefficient of friction)

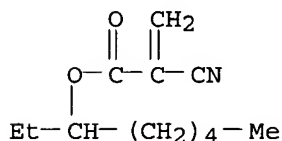
RN 403737-56-4 HCAPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-cyano-, 1-ethylhexyl ester, homopolymer (9CI) (CA
 INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 403737-55-3

CMF C12 H19 N O2



L100 ANSWER 7 OF 9 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:107183 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 136:156508

TITLE: Absorbable medical **adhesive** compositions

INVENTOR(S): **Jonn, Jerry Y.; Bobo, John;**
Quintero, Julian; Moseley, Jon P.; Burns,
 Dennis D.

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Closure Medical Corporation, USA

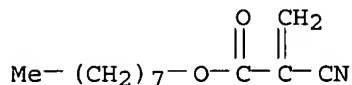
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 34 pp.
 CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

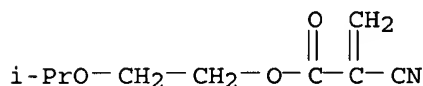
LANGUAGE: English
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2002009785	A1	20020207	WO 2001-US24128	20010802
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
US 6620846	B1	20030916	US 2000-630437	20000802
CA 2416258	AA	20020207	CA 2001-2416258	20010802
EP 1317294	A1	20030611	EP 2001-961846	20010802
EP 1317294	B1	20050316		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR				
JP 2004505121	T2	20040219	JP 2002-515336	20010802
AT 290889	E	20050415	AT 2001-961846	20010802
ES 2240497	T3	20051016	ES 2001-1961846	20010802
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2000-630437	A 20000802
			WO 2001-US24128	W 20010802
AB A method of treating living tissue includes applying to living tissue a biocompatible adhesive composition, where the adhesive composition contains at least one alkyl ester cyanoacrylate monomer and a polymerization initiator or accelerator, wherein the polymerization initiator or accelerator is a quaternary amine, or where the adhesive composition contains a mixture of 2 monomer species having different absorption rates. Thus, an adhesive composition contained butyllactoyl cyanoacrylate 98.2600, domiphen bromide 1.7300, H2SO4 0.0025, and BHA 0.0075%.				
IC	ICM A61L024-04			
	ICS C09J004-00			
CC	63-7 (Pharmaceuticals)			
	Section cross-reference(s): 37			
ST	absorbable medical adhesive polymn initiator; cyanoacrylate quaternary ammonium absorbable adhesive			
IT	Dyes			
	Plasticizers			
	Polymerization catalysts			
	Stabilizing agents			
	Wound healing			
	(absorbable medical adhesive compns.)			
IT	Quaternary ammonium compounds, uses			
	RL: CAT (Catalyst use); USES (Uses)			
	(absorbable medical adhesive compns.)			
IT	Medical goods			
	(adhesives; absorbable medical adhesive compns.)			
IT	Quaternary ammonium compounds, uses			
	RL: CAT (Catalyst use); USES (Uses)			
	(alkylbenzyl dimethyl, bromides; absorbable medical adhesive compns.)			

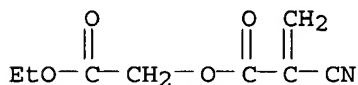
- IT Quaternary ammonium compounds, uses
 RL: CAT (Catalyst use); USES (Uses)
 (alkylbenzyltrimethyl, chlorides; absorbable medical **adhesive** compns.)
- IT **Adhesives**
 (medical; absorbable medical **adhesive** compns.)
- IT 60-31-1, Acetylcholine chloride 538-71-6, Domiphen bromide 2963-78-2, Butyrylcholine chloride
 RL: CAT (Catalyst use); USES (Uses)
 (absorbable medical **adhesive** compns.)
- IT 6701-17-3 7446-09-5, Sulfur dioxide, biological studies
 7664-93-9, Sulfuric acid, biological studies 27816-21-3
 61434-02-4 61434-08-0 70873-50-6
 96123-47-6 96123-49-8 98960-07-7
 RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (absorbable medical **adhesive** compns.)
- IT 6701-17-3 27816-21-3 61434-02-4
 61434-08-0 70873-50-6 96123-47-6
 96123-49-8 98960-07-7
 RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (absorbable medical **adhesive** compns.)
- RN 6701-17-3 HCAPLUS
- CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-cyano-, octyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



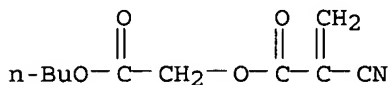
- RN 27816-21-3 HCAPLUS
- CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-cyano-, 2-(1-methylethoxy)ethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



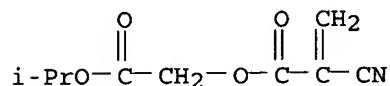
- RN 61434-02-4 HCAPLUS
- CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-cyano-, 2-ethoxy-2-oxoethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



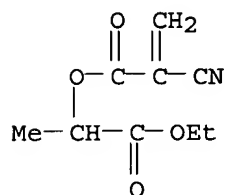
- RN 61434-08-0 HCAPLUS
- CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-cyano-, 2-butoxy-2-oxoethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



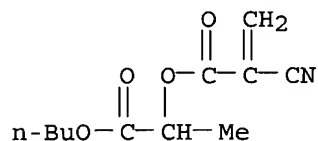
RN 70873-50-6 HCAPLUS
 CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-cyano-, 2-(1-methylethoxy)-2-oxoethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



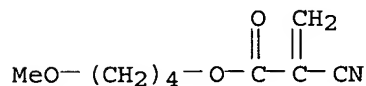
RN 96123-47-6 HCAPLUS
 CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-cyano-, 2-ethoxy-1-methyl-2-oxoethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 96123-49-8 HCAPLUS
 CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-cyano-, 2-butoxy-1-methyl-2-oxoethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 98960-07-7 HCAPLUS
 CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-cyano-, 4-methoxybutyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



REFERENCE COUNT: 5 THERE ARE 5 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L100 ANSWER 8 OF 9 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:319772 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:331684

TITLE: Method of applying a monomer **adhesive** composition over a bioactive polymerization initiator or accelerator

INVENTOR(S): **Narang, Upvan**; Hedgpeth, Daniel L.; Szabo, Gabriel N.; Badejo, Ibraheem T.; **Barefoot, Joe B.**

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Closure Medical Corp., USA

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 30 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: English
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 3
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2001030408	A2	20010503	WO 2000-US41638	20001027
WO 2001030408	A3	20020110		
W:	AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM			
RW:	GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG			
US 6455064	B1	20020924	US 1999-430176	19991029
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1999-430176	A 19991029
			US 1998-69875	A2 19980430

AB A kit for delivering a medicament to a patient comprises a package containing (a) a first container that contains a polymerizable monomer composition, e.g., a 1,1-disubstituted ethylene monomer, and (b) a sec. container that contains a medicament as a biol. active initiator or accelerator for polymerization of the monomer. A medicament, e.g., crystal violet and salts or complexes of Zn or Cu, is present in a pharmaceutically effective amount for topical application on a tissue, such as skin. A composition comprising a polymerizable adhesive monomer is applied over a biol. active initiator or accelerator for polymerization of the monomer to form a polymeric adhesive covering. For example, a sample of 120 μ L of 1000 ppm a biol. active catalyst solution in MeOH was tested for its initiation property with 2-octyl cyanoacrylate and polymerization times of 57-126 s were obtained.

IC ICM A61L024-00

CC 63-7 (Pharmaceuticals)

Section cross-reference(s): 35

ST polymer medical **adhesive** monomer polymn initiator; crystal violet cyanoacrylate polymn medical **adhesive**

IT Anions

Containers

Flavoring materials

Ion pairs

Polymerization

Polymerization catalysts

Sterilization and Disinfection

(**adhesive** monomer composition applied over bioactive polymerization initiator for topical treatments)

IT Polymers, biological studies

Radicals, biological studies

RL: FMU (Formation, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); FORM (Formation, nonpreparative); USES (Uses)

(**adhesive** monomer composition applied over bioactive polymerization initiator for topical treatments)

IT Monomers

RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)

(**adhesive** monomer composition applied over bioactive polymerization initiator for topical treatments)

IT **Medical goods**
 (adhesives; adhesive monomer composition applied over
 bioactive polymerization initiator for topical treatments)

IT **Adhesives**
 (medical; adhesive monomer composition applied over bioactive
 polymerization initiator for topical treatments)

IT Drug delivery systems
 (topical; adhesive monomer composition applied over bioactive
 polymerization initiator for topical treatments)

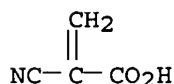
IT Resin acids
 RL: CAT (Catalyst use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study);
 USES (Uses)
 (zinc salts; adhesive monomer composition applied over bioactive
 polymerization initiator for topical treatments)

IT 546-46-3, Zinc citrate 548-62-9, Crystal violet 557-05-1, Zinc
 stearate 1314-13-2, Zinc oxide, biological studies 1405-89-6, Zinc
 bacitracin 7440-50-8D, Copper, salts or complexes, biological studies
 7440-66-6D, Zinc, salts or complexes, biological studies 16039-53-5,
 Zinc lactate 16283-36-6, Zinc salicylate 25916-47-6, Poly(acrylic
 acid) zinc salt 59970-08-0 336804-70-7 336804-71-8
 336874-06-7
 RL: CAT (Catalyst use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study);
 USES (Uses)
 (adhesive monomer composition applied over bioactive polymerization
 initiator for topical treatments)

IT 25067-30-5, Poly(ethyl α -cyanoacrylate) 25154-80-7
 , Poly(butyl α -cyanoacrylate) 26877-34-9, Poly(octyl
 cyanoacrylate) 152965-95-2, 2-Octyl α -cyanoacrylate
 homopolymer
 RL: FMU (Formation, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological
 study); FORM (Formation, nonpreparative); USES (Uses)
 (adhesive monomer composition applied over bioactive polymerization
 initiator for topical treatments)

IT 336804-70-7 336804-71-8
 RL: CAT (Catalyst use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study);
 USES (Uses)
 (adhesive monomer composition applied over bioactive polymerization
 initiator for topical treatments)

RN 336804-70-7 HCAPLUS
 CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-cyano-, zinc salt (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



● 1/2 Zn

RN 336804-71-8 HCAPLUS
 CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-cyano-, homopolymer, zinc salt (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

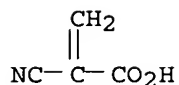
CM 1

CRN 75268-90-5
 CMF (C4 H3 N O2)x
 CCI PMS

CM 2

CRN 15802-18-3

CMF C4 H3 N O2



IT 25067-30-5, Poly(ethyl α -cyanoacrylate) 25154-80-7
 , Poly(butyl α -cyanoacrylate) 26877-34-9, Poly(octyl
 cyanoacrylate) 152965-95-2, 2-Octyl α -cyanoacrylate
 homopolymer

RL: FMU (Formation, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological
 study); FORM (Formation, nonpreparative); USES (Uses)

(**adhesive** monomer composition applied over bioactive polymerization
 initiator for topical treatments)

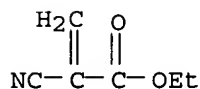
RN 25067-30-5 HCAPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-cyano-, ethyl ester, homopolymer (9CI) (CA INDEX
 NAME)

CM 1

CRN 7085-85-0

CMF C6 H7 N O2



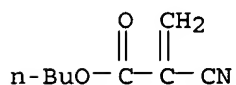
RN 25154-80-7 HCAPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-cyano-, butyl ester, homopolymer (9CI) (CA INDEX
 NAME)

CM 1

CRN 6606-65-1

CMF C8 H11 N O2



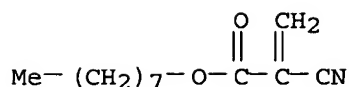
RN 26877-34-9 HCAPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-cyano-, octyl ester, homopolymer (9CI) (CA INDEX
 NAME)

CM 1

CRN 6701-17-3

CMF C12 H19 N O2



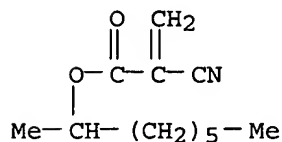
RN 152965-95-2 HCAPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-cyano-, 1-methylheptyl ester, homopolymer (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 133978-15-1

CMF C12 H19 N O2



L100 ANSWER 9 OF 9 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:137071 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:183553

TITLE: Sterilized cyanoacrylate solutions containing thickeners for medical adhesives

INVENTOR(S): Hickey, Timothy; Stewart, Ubonwan A.; Jonn, Jerry; Bobo, John S.

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Closure Medical Corporation, USA

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 31 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2001012243	A1	20010222	WO 2000-US22159	20000811
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
US 6310166	B1	20011030	US 1999-374207	19990812
CA 2380916	AA	20010222	CA 2000-2380916	20000811
EP 1206291	A1	20020522	EP 2000-954027	20000811
EP 1206291	B1	20051012		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL				
BR 2000013267	A	20020528	BR 2000-13267	20000811
JP 2003507494	T2	20030225	JP 2001-516585	20000811
AT 306288	E	20051015	AT 2000-954027	20000811

US 2002065336	A1	20020530	US 2001-885939	20010622
US 6433096	B2	20020813		
US 2002156203	A1	20021024	US 2002-120400	20020412
US 6743858	B2	20040601		

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:

US 1999-374207	A	19990812
WO 2000-US22159	W	20000811
US 2001-885939	A3	20010622

AB A method of making a sterile adhesive composition includes placing a mixture of a

polymerizable adhesive monomer and a thickening agent in a container, sealing the container, and sterilizing the mixture and the container. The method provides superior viscosity for the monomer composition. The sterile adhesive composition is particularly useful as a medical adhesive and can comprise 1,1-disubstituted ethylene monomers, such as α -cyanoacrylates. A mixture containing 2-octylcyanoacrylate and poly(butylmethacrylate) was subjected to electron beam sterilization to examine the effect of the electron beam radiation on viscosity increases in the formulation.

IC ICM A61L024-04

CC 63-7 (Pharmaceuticals)

ST medical adhesive cyanoacrylate polymer thickening agent

IT **Medical goods**

(adhesives; sterilized cyanoacrylate solns. containing thickeners for medical adhesives)

IT **Medical goods**

(dressings; sterilized cyanoacrylate solns. containing thickeners for medical adhesives)

IT Electron beams

Gamma ray

Microwave

(irradiation, sterilization; sterilized cyanoacrylate solns. containing thickeners for medical adhesives)

IT **Adhesives**

(medical; sterilized cyanoacrylate solns. containing thickeners for medical adhesives)

IT Heating

(sterilization; sterilized cyanoacrylate solns. containing thickeners for medical adhesives)

IT Sterilization and Disinfection

Thickening agents

(sterilized cyanoacrylate solns. containing thickeners for medical adhesives)

IT 9003-20-7, Polyvinyl acetate 9003-63-8, Polybutylmethacrylate 9003-77-4, Poly(2-ethylhexyl acrylate) 9004-36-8, Cellulose acetate butyrate 25608-33-7, Butylmethacrylate-methylmethacrylate copolymer 25719-51-1, Poly(2-ethylhexylmethacrylate) 64400-90-4 80137-67-3, Caprolactone-lactic acid copolymer

RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL

(Biological study); USES (Uses)

(sterilized cyanoacrylate solns. containing thickeners for medical adhesives)

IT **26877-34-9P**, Poly(Octylcyanoacrylate)

RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)

(sterilized cyanoacrylate solns. containing thickeners for medical adhesives)

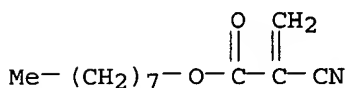
IT **6606-65-1D**, polymers 7085-85-0D, Ethyl cyanoacrylate,

polymers

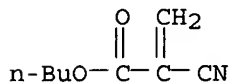
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

(sterilized cyanoacrylate solns. containing thickeners for medical adhesives)

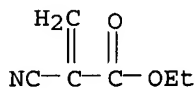
IT 26877-34-9P, Poly(Octylcyanoacrylate)
 RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
 (sterilized cyanoacrylate solns. containing thickeners for medical adhesives)
 RN 26877-34-9 HCAPLUS
 CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-cyano-, octyl ester, homopolymer (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
 CM 1
 CRN 6701-17-3
 CMF C12 H19 N O2



IT 6606-65-1D, polymers 7085-85-0D, Ethyl cyanoacrylate, polymers
 RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (sterilized cyanoacrylate solns. containing thickeners for medical adhesives)
 RN 6606-65-1 HCAPLUS
 CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-cyano-, butyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 7085-85-0 HCAPLUS
 CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-cyano-, ethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



REFERENCE COUNT: 4 THERE ARE 4 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

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FILE LAST UPDATED: 12 Feb 2006 (20060212/ED)

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This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate
substance identification.

'OBI' IS DEFAULT SEARCH FIELD FOR 'HCAPLUS' FILE

=> d que nos L37

L3 STR
L4 STR
L5 (1093)SEA FILE=REGISTRY SSS FUL L3
L6 52 SEA FILE=REGISTRY SUB=L5 SSS FUL L4
L37 16 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L6

=> d que nos L44

L3 STR
L4 STR
L5 (1093)SEA FILE=REGISTRY SSS FUL L3
L6 52 SEA FILE=REGISTRY SUB=L5 SSS FUL L4
L38 38838 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON MEDICAL GOODS+NT/CT
L39 274726 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON ADHES?/OBI
L40 103320 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON ADHESIVES+NT/CT
L44 3 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L6 AND ((L38 OR L39 OR L40))

=> d que nos L96

L3 STR
L4 STR
L5 (1093)SEA FILE=REGISTRY SSS FUL L3
L6 52 SEA FILE=REGISTRY SUB=L5 SSS FUL L4
L59 52 SEA FILE=REGISTRY POLYLINK L6
L96 16 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L59

=> s L37 or L44 or L96

L101 16 L37 OR L44 OR L96

=> s L101 not L100

L102 16 L101 NOT L100

printed with author search

=> d ibib abs hitind hitstr L102 1-16

L102 ANSWER 1 OF 16 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:358326 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 131:5976

TITLE: **Adhesion** studies of mixtures of ethyl
cyanoacrylate with a difunctional cyanoacrylate
monomer and with other electron-deficient olefins
AUTHOR(S): Klemarczyk, Philip

CORPORATE SOURCE: Loctite Corporation, Rocky Hill, CT, 06067, USA
 SOURCE: Journal of Adhesion (1999), 69(3-4), 293-306
 CODEN: JADNAJ; ISSN: 0021-8464
 PUBLISHER: Gordon & Breach Science Publishers
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
 LANGUAGE: English

AB Alkyl cyanoacrylate instant adhesives are widely used because of their fast cure speed and versatility on a large number of substrates. Recent performance improvements, such as increased thermal resistance, resulted from the addition of latent acids and polymers, which do not copolymerize with the adhesive monomer. However, use of these additives can increase fixture time or reduce the final adhesive strength. Two methods for possibly improving alkyl cyanoacrylate instant adhesives, without loss of cure speed or adhesive properties, could be either crosslinking the alkyl cyanoacrylate monomer with a dicyanoacrylate or copolymering it with a second 1,1-disubstituted electron-deficient olefin. A crosslinker, 1,4-butanediol dicyanoacrylate (BDDCA) and 2 monofunctional monomers, di-Et methylenemalonate (DEMM) and N,N-diethyl-2-cyanoacrylamide (DECA), were prepared, in good purity, for adhesion studies with Et cyanoacrylate (ECA). Crosslinking ECA with BDDCA does improve solvent resistance, as determined by solvent swelling expts. Glass fixture times are approx. the same for ECA, crosslinked ECA, the pure monomers, and monomer mixts. with ECA, while steel fixture times are generally slower. Crosslinking ECA with BDDCA does not improve lap-shear adhesion, either at room temperature or after thermal exposure at 121°. Lap-shear strength data, before and after heat exposure, revealed that the ECA/DEMM and the ECA/DECA monomer mixts. exhibit weaker lap-shear adhesive strength than ECA alone.

CC 37-5 (Plastics Manufacture and Processing)

ST **adhesion** ethyl cyanoacrylate olefin polymer rapid setting
adhesive

IT **Adhesion**, physical
 (adhesion of Et cyanoacrylate copolymers with electron-deficient olefins)

IT **Adhesives**
 (rapid-setting; **adhesion** of Et cyanoacrylate copolymers with electron-deficient olefins)

IT Glass, properties
 RL: PRP (Properties)
 (substrate; **adhesion** of Et cyanoacrylate copolymers with electron-deficient olefins)

IT 25067-30-5P, Ethyl cyanoacrylate homopolymer 30329-60-3P, Diethyl methylenemalonate homopolymer 89174-11-8P, Ethyl cyanoacrylate-diethyl methylenemalonate copolymer 199293-18-0P, N,N-Diethyl-2-cyanoacrylamide-ethyl cyanoacrylate copolymer 212515-52-1P, 1,4-Butanediol bis(cyanoacrylate)-ethyl cyanoacrylate copolymer
 RL: PRP (Properties); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
 (adhesion of Et cyanoacrylate copolymers with electron-deficient olefins)

IT 12597-69-2, Steel, properties
 RL: PRP (Properties)
 (substrate; **adhesion** of Et cyanoacrylate copolymers with electron-deficient olefins)

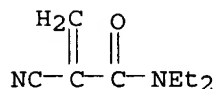
IT 199293-18-0P, N,N-Diethyl-2-cyanoacrylamide-ethyl cyanoacrylate copolymer
 RL: PRP (Properties); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
 (adhesion of Et cyanoacrylate copolymers with electron-deficient olefins)

RN 199293-18-0 HCAPLUS

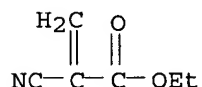
CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-cyano-, ethyl ester, polymer with 2-cyano-N,N-diethyl-

2-propenamide (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 53793-77-4
CMF C8 H12 N2 O

CM 2

CRN 7085-85-0
CMF C6 H7 N O2

REFERENCE COUNT: 7 THERE ARE 7 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L102 ANSWER 2 OF 16 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:462407 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 129:217323

TITLE: Polymerization and **adhesion** studies of ethyl cyanoacrylate with other electron deficient olefin monomers

AUTHOR(S): Klemarczyk, Philip

CORPORATE SOURCE: Loctite Corporation, Rocky Hill, CT, 06067, USA

SOURCE: Proceedings of the Annual Meeting of the Adhesion Society (1998), 21st, 24-26
CODEN: PAMSFE; ISSN: 1086-9506

PUBLISHER: Adhesion Society

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB Oxidation of a phenylselenide precursor was used to obtain bifunctional alkyl cyanoacrylate esters, e.g., dicyanoacrylate ester of butanediol (BDDCA), aimed at improving cyanoacrylate-based instant adhesives. Crosslinking of ethyl-2-cyanoacrylate (ECA) with BDDCA and polymerization of alkyl cyanoacrylate

esters were carried out in THF with pyridine as initiator. The ECA-BDDCA copolymer showed improved solvent resistance, but not thermal stability, over the ECA homopolymer. The addition of co-monomers to ECA resulted in polymers with lower lap shear adhesive strength after thermal exposure.

CC 37-6 (Plastics Manufacture and Processing)

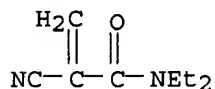
Section cross-reference(s): 38

ST cyanoacrylate ester prepn ethylcyanoacrylate copolymn; **adhesive** strength ethylcyanoacrylate cyanoacrylate ester copolymer; polycyanoacrylate **adhesive** cyanoacrylate ester copolymer

IT Polymerization

(nucleophile initiated; preparation and polymerization of cyanoacrylate esters and

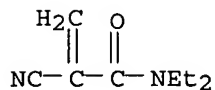
- adhesive properties of homopolymers and copolymers with Et cyanoacrylate)
- IT **Adhesion**, physical
Adhesives
 Swelling, physical
 Thermal stability
 (preparation and polymerization of cyanoacrylate esters and **adhesive** properties of homopolymers and copolymers with Et cyanoacrylate)
- IT 3377-20-6P **53793-77-4P** 60722-07-8P, 1,4-Butanediol-bis(2-cyanoacrylate) 133978-15-1P, 2'-Octyl-2-cyanoacrylate
 RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
 (monomer; preparation and polymerization of cyanoacrylate esters and **adhesive** properties of homopolymers and copolymers with Et cyanoacrylate)
- IT 110-86-1, Pyridine, uses
 RL: CAT (Catalyst use); USES (Uses)
 (preparation and polymerization of cyanoacrylate esters and **adhesive** properties of homopolymers and copolymers with Et cyanoacrylate)
- IT 30329-60-3P **53793-78-5P**, N,N-Diethyl-2-cyanoacrylamide homopolymer 89174-11-8P, 2-Diethyl methylenemalonate-ethyl-2-cyanoacrylate copolymer **199293-18-0P**, N,N-Diethyl-2-cyanoacrylamide-ethyl-2-cyanoacrylate copolymer 212515-52-1P, 1,4-Butanediol-bis(2-cyanoacrylate)-ethyl-2-cyanoacrylate copolymer
 RL: PRP (Properties); SPN (Synthetic preparation); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
 (preparation and polymerization of cyanoacrylate esters and **adhesive** properties of homopolymers and copolymers with Et cyanoacrylate)
- IT 25067-30-5, Ethyl-2-cyanoacrylate homopolymer
 RL: PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
 (preparation and polymerization of cyanoacrylate esters and **adhesive** properties of homopolymers and copolymers with Et cyanoacrylate)
- IT **53793-77-4P**
 RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
 (monomer; preparation and polymerization of cyanoacrylate esters and **adhesive** properties of homopolymers and copolymers with Et cyanoacrylate)
- RN 53793-77-4 HCAPLUS
 CN 2-Propenamide, 2-cyano-N,N-diethyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



- IT **53793-78-5P**, N,N-Diethyl-2-cyanoacrylamide homopolymer
199293-18-0P, N,N-Diethyl-2-cyanoacrylamide-ethyl-2-cyanoacrylate copolymer
 RL: PRP (Properties); SPN (Synthetic preparation); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
 (preparation and polymerization of cyanoacrylate esters and **adhesive** properties of homopolymers and copolymers with Et cyanoacrylate)
- RN 53793-78-5 HCAPLUS
 CN 2-Propenamide, 2-cyano-N,N-diethyl-, homopolymer (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

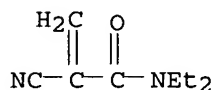
CRN 53793-77-4
CMF C8 H12 N2 O



RN 199293-18-0 HCAPLUS
CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-cyano-, ethyl ester, polymer with 2-cyano-N,N-diethyl-2-propenamide (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

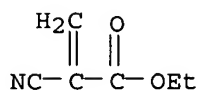
CM 1

CRN 53793-77-4
CMF C8 H12 N2 O



CM 2

CRN 7085-85-0
CMF C6 H7 N O2



REFERENCE COUNT: 6 THERE ARE 6 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L102 ANSWER 3 OF 16 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:771447 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 128:23458

TITLE: A general synthesis of 1,1 disubstituted electron deficient olefins and their polymer properties

AUTHOR(S): Klemarczyk, Philip

CORPORATE SOURCE: Loctite Corporation, Rocky Hill, CT, 06067, USA

SOURCE: Polymer (1997), Volume Date 1998, 39(1), 173-181

CODEN: POLMAG; ISSN: 0032-3861

PUBLISHER: Elsevier Science Ltd.

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB A general procedure was developed for the synthesis of 1,1 disubstituted electron deficient olefin monomers. The formation of the phenylselenide precursor, followed by hydrogen peroxide oxidation produced the monomers in good yields and purity. Acidic byproducts of the oxidation reaction act as stabilizers to prevent polymerization of these base sensitive monomers. The dicyanoacrylate ester of butanediol, di-Et methylenemalonate, N,N-di-Et 2-cyanoacrylamide, and 2'-octyl 2-cyanoacrylate were prepared by this

method. These monomers were polymerized alone and copolymerized with Et 2-cyanoacrylate (ECA) in THF with pyridine as the initiator. Gel permeation chromatography and thermogravimetric analysis were utilized to study some of the polymer properties. The ECA homopolymer yielded the polymer with the highest d.p., while the di-Et methylenemalonate homopolymer possessed the highest decomposition temperature

CC 37-2 (Plastics Manufacture and Processing)

IT 25067-30-5P, Poly(ethyl 2-cyanoacrylate) 30329-60-3P, Diethyl methylenemalonate homopolymer 53793-78-5P, N,N-Diethyl 2-cyanoacrylamide homopolymer 89174-11-8P, Diethyl methylenemalonate-ethyl 2-cyanoacrylate copolymer 152965-95-2P, 2'-Octyl 2-cyanoacrylate homopolymer 199293-18-0P, N,N-Diethyl 2-cyanoacrylamide-ethyl 2-cyanoacrylate copolymer 199293-19-1P, Ethyl 2-cyanoacrylate-2'-octyl 2-cyanoacrylate copolymer

RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(preparation and characterization of)

IT 3377-20-6P, Diethyl methylenemalonate 53793-77-4P 60722-07-8P

RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(preparation and polymerization of)

IT 53793-78-5P, N,N-Diethyl 2-cyanoacrylamide homopolymer
199293-18-0P, N,N-Diethyl 2-cyanoacrylamide-ethyl 2-cyanoacrylate copolymer

RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(preparation and characterization of)

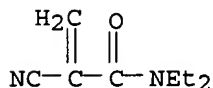
RN 53793-78-5 HCAPLUS

CN 2-Propenamide, 2-cyano-N,N-diethyl-, homopolymer (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 53793-77-4

CMF C8 H12 N2 O



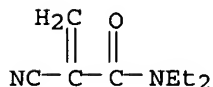
RN 199293-18-0 HCAPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-cyano-, ethyl ester, polymer with 2-cyano-N,N-diethyl-2-propenamide (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

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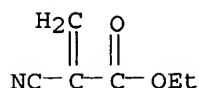
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CM 2

CRN 7085-85-0

CMF C6 H7 N O2

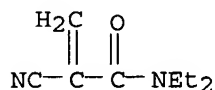


IT 53793-77-4P

RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT
(Reactant or reagent)
(preparation and polymerization of)

RN 53793-77-4 HCAPLUS

CN 2-Propenamide, 2-cyano-N,N-diethyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



REFERENCE COUNT: 17 THERE ARE 17 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS
RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L102 ANSWER 4 OF 16 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:21013 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 126:50848

TITLE: Cosmetic compositions for stimulating hair growth
comprising cyanocarboxylic acid derivatives

INVENTOR(S): Nielsen, Thor B.; Sun, Lying

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Nielson, Thor B., USA; Sun, Lying

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 104 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9634526	A1	19961107	WO 1996-US6044	19960430
W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, HU, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI				
RW: KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML				
US 5767152	A	19980616	US 1995-434994	19950504
CA 2219654	AA	19961107	CA 1996-2219654	19960430
CA 2219654	C	20020910		
AU 9656343	A1	19961121	AU 1996-56343	19960430
AU 722427	B2	20000803		
EP 824316	A1	19980225	EP 1996-913289	19960430
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI				
US 2002065314	A1	20020530	US 1997-896196	19970717
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1995-434994	A 19950504
			WO 1996-US6044	W 19960430

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 126:50848

AB A method for regulating hair growth in an adult mammal, in which a

trichogenic composition containing a cyanocarboxylic acid derivative is applied to the skin, is disclosed. Also disclosed are methods for inducing skin differentiation and stimulating hair growth, wherein a formulation of the trichogenic composition is applied to the skin. Mice were treated with single topical application of 10 mg Bu cyanoacrylate/10 μ L Nexaband liquid and hair growth was macroscopically examined at 49 day after treatment. Hair regeneration in the treated area was $\geq 50\%$. A photograph of the dorsal aspect of diabetic mouse taken 27 days post application of Bu cyanoacrylate showing hair growth is also presented.

IC ICM A01N037-34

ICS A61K031-275

CC 62-3 (Essential Oils and Cosmetics)

IT 1069-55-2, IsoButyl 2-cyanoacrylate 3578-06-1, Hexyl 2-cyanoacrylate
 3578-07-2, Decyl 2-cyanoacrylate 6606-65-1 6606-66-2, Propyl
 2-cyanoacrylate 6701-15-1 6701-16-2, Heptyl 2-cyanoacrylate
 6701-17-3, Octyl 2-cyanoacrylate 10151-78-7, CycloHexyl 2-cyanoacrylate
 10586-17-1, Isopropyl 2-cyanoacrylate 17342-18-6, 2-Butoxyethyl
 2-cyanoacrylate 19278-09-2, Benzyl 2-cyanoacrylate 19475-26-4,
 Isopentyl 2-cyanoacrylate 21982-40-1 21982-43-4, Ethoxyethyl 2-
 cyanoacrylate 26725-93-9 107811-80-3 184764-85-0 184764-95-2
 184765-00-2 184765-10-4 184765-14-8 184765-19-3 184765-26-2
 184765-38-6 184765-42-2 184765-46-6 184765-51-3 184765-57-9
 184765-62-6 184765-69-3 184765-76-2 184765-81-9 184765-86-4
 184765-91-1 184765-95-5 184765-99-9 184766-03-8 184766-05-0
 184766-09-4 184766-14-1 184766-19-6
 184766-24-3 184766-31-2 184766-38-9
 184766-44-7 184766-49-2 184766-54-9
 184766-60-7 184766-65-2 184766-70-9
 184766-74-3 184766-78-7 184766-82-3
 184766-86-7 184766-90-3 184766-96-9
 184767-02-0 184767-06-4 184767-24-6
 184767-31-5 184767-35-9 184767-38-2
 184767-43-9 184767-48-4 184767-53-1
 184767-58-6 184767-62-2 184767-65-5
 184767-69-9 184767-76-8 184767-82-6
 184767-88-2 184767-95-1 184772-88-1 18477
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 RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES
 (Uses)

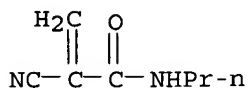
(cosmetic compns. for stimulating hair growth comprising
 cyanocarboxylic acid derivs.)

IT 184766-09-4 184766-14-1 184766-19-6
 184766-24-3 184766-31-2 184766-38-9
 184766-44-7 184766-49-2 184766-54-9
 184766-60-7 184766-65-2 184766-70-9
 184766-74-3 184766-78-7 184766-82-3
 184766-86-7 184766-90-3 184766-96-9
 184767-02-0 184767-06-4 184767-24-6
 184767-31-5 184767-35-9 184767-38-2
 184767-43-9 184767-48-4 184767-53-1
 184767-58-6 184767-62-2 184767-65-5
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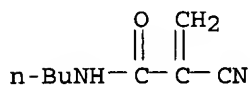
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES
 (Uses)

(cosmetic compns. for stimulating hair growth comprising
 cyanocarboxylic acid derivs.)

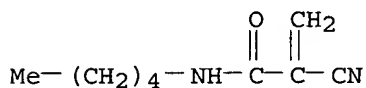
RN 184766-09-4 HCAPLUS
CN 2-Propenamide, 2-cyano-N-propyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



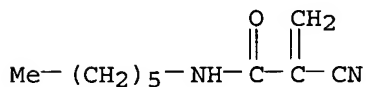
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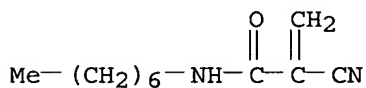
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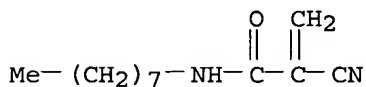
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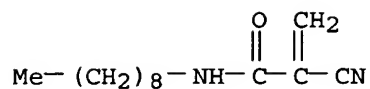
RN 184766-31-2 HCAPLUS
CN 2-Propenamide, 2-cyano-N-heptyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 184766-38-9 HCAPLUS
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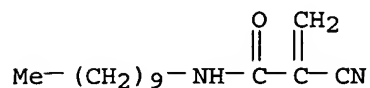


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CN 2-Propenamide, 2-cyano-N-nonyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



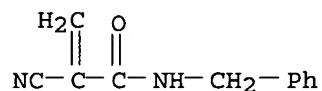
RN 184766-49-2 HCAPLUS

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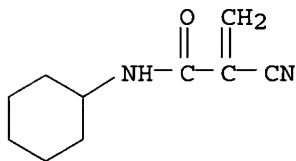
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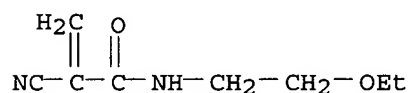
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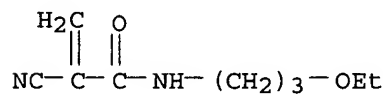
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CN 2-Propenamide, 2-cyano-N-(2-ethoxyethyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



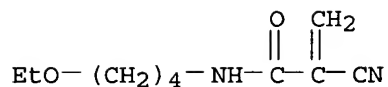
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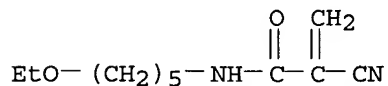
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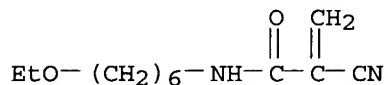
RN 184766-78-7 HCAPLUS

CN 2-Propenamide, 2-cyano-N-(5-ethoxypentyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



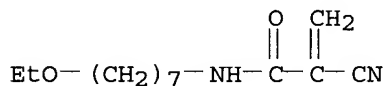
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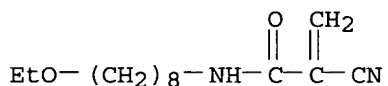
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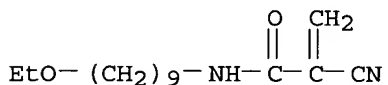
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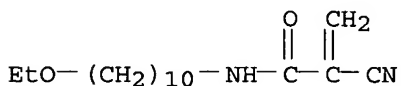
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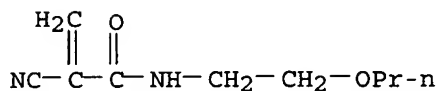


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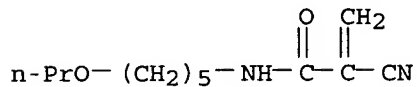
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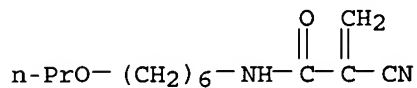
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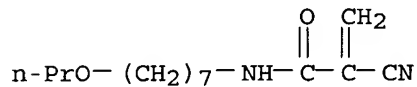
RN 184767-24-6 HCAPLUS
 CN 2-Propenamide, 2-cyano-N-(5-propoxypentyl) - (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



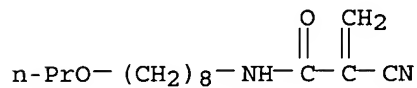
RN 184767-31-5 HCAPLUS
 CN 2-Propenamide, 2-cyano-N-(6-propoxyhexyl) - (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



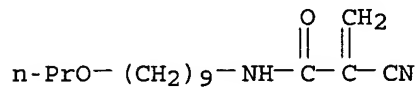
RN 184767-35-9 HCAPLUS
 CN 2-Propenamide, 2-cyano-N-(7-propoxyheptyl) - (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



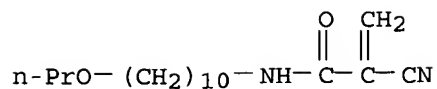
RN 184767-38-2 HCAPLUS
 CN 2-Propenamide, 2-cyano-N-(8-propoxyoctyl) - (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 184767-43-9 HCAPLUS
 CN 2-Propenamide, 2-cyano-N-(9-propoxynonyl) - (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

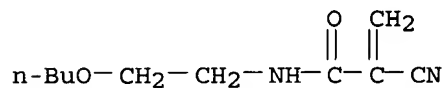


RN 184767-48-4 HCAPLUS
 CN 2-Propenamide, 2-cyano-N-(10-propoxydecyl) - (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



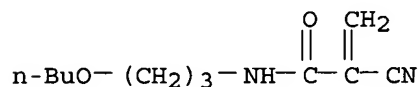
RN 184767-53-1 HCAPLUS

CN 2-Propenamide, N-(2-butoxyethyl)-2-cyano- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



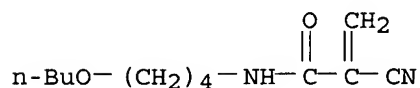
RN 184767-58-6 HCAPLUS

CN 2-Propenamide, N-(3-butoxypropyl)-2-cyano- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



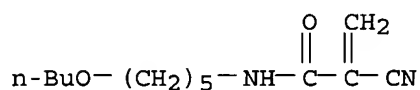
RN 184767-62-2 HCAPLUS

CN 2-Propenamide, N-(4-butoxybutyl)-2-cyano- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



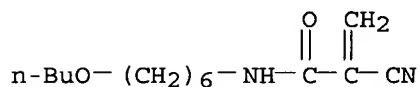
RN 184767-65-5 HCAPLUS

CN 2-Propenamide, N-(5-butoxypentyl)-2-cyano- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



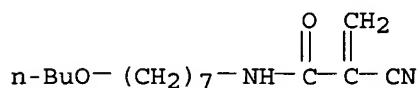
RN 184767-69-9 HCAPLUS

CN 2-Propenamide, N-(6-butoxyhexyl)-2-cyano- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

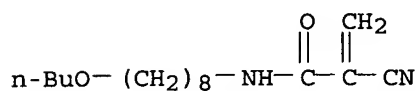


RN 184767-76-8 HCAPLUS

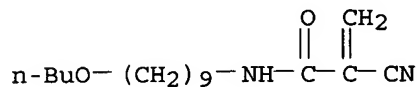
CN 2-Propenamide, N-(7-butoxyheptyl)-2-cyano- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



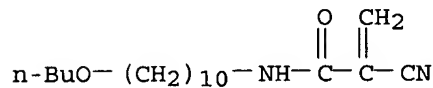
RN 184767-82-6 HCAPLUS
 CN 2-Propenamide, N-(8-butoxyoctyl)-2-cyano- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



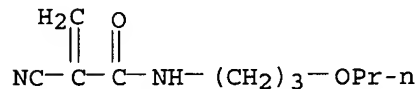
RN 184767-88-2 HCAPLUS
 CN 2-Propenamide, N-(9-butoxynonyl)-2-cyano- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



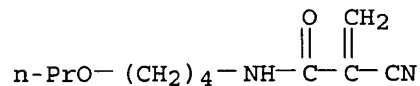
RN 184767-95-1 HCAPLUS
 CN 2-Propenamide, N-(10-butoxydecyl)-2-cyano- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 184772-88-1 HCAPLUS
 CN 2-Propenamide, 2-cyano-N-(3-propoxypropyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

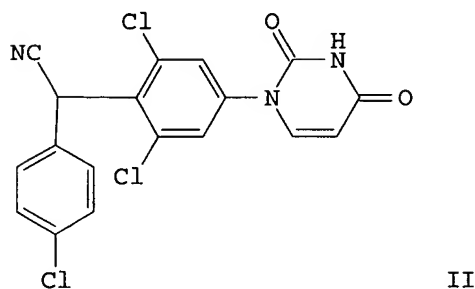
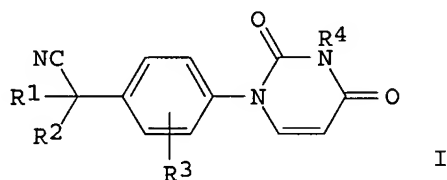


RN 184772-89-2 HCAPLUS
 CN 2-Propenamide, 2-cyano-N-(4-propoxybutyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L102 ANSWER 5 OF 16 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1991:102041 HCAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 114:102041
 TITLE: Preparation of 4-(2,4-dioxypyrimidin-1-yl)phenylacetonitriles as parasitocidal protozoacides
 INVENTOR(S): Lindner, Werner; Haberkorn, Axel
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Bayer A.-G., Germany
 SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 34 pp.
 CODEN: EPXXDW
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: German
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 392298	A2	19901017	EP 1990-106215	19900331
EP 392298	A3	19910403		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, IT, LI, NL				
DE 3912100	A1	19901025	DE 1989-3912100	19890413
US 5023260	A	19910611	US 1990-497469	19900322
ZA 9002823	A	19910130	ZA 1990-2823	19900412
JP 02292265	A2	19901203	JP 1990-96645	19900413
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			DE 1989-3912100	A 19890413
OTHER SOURCE(S):	MARPAT 114:102041			
GI				



AB The title compds. [I; R1 = (substituted) (hetero)aryl; R2 = H, alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, (substituted) aralkyl; R3 = ≥ 1 of H, halo, (halo) alkyl, alkoxy, alkylthio, alkylsulfonyl, cyano, alkoxy carbonyl; R4 = H, (cyclic) alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, (substituted) aralkyl], were prepared Thus, 2,6-dichloro- α -(4'-chlorophenyl)-4-(3-ethoxyacryloyl)ureidophenylacetone nitrile was refluxed with KOtBu in HOAc to give 78% title compound II. II at 50 ppm in feed completely controlled Eimeria ocervulins, E. noxina, and E. tenella in chicks.

IC ICM C07D239-54

ICS C07C275-50; A01N043-54

CC 28-16 (Heterocyclic Compounds (More Than One Hetero Atom))

Section cross-reference(s): 5

IT 132252-52-9

RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(cyclization of, in preparation of dioxypyrimidinylphenylacetone nitrile endoparasiticide)

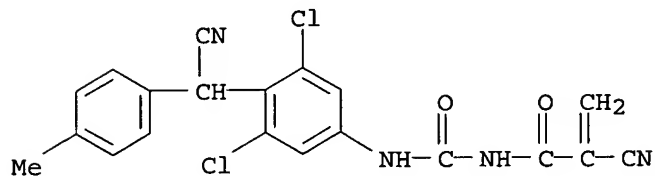
IT 132252-52-9P 132252-53-0P 132252-54-1P

RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(preparation of, as intermediate for dioxypyrimidinylphenylacetone nitrile endoparasiticide)

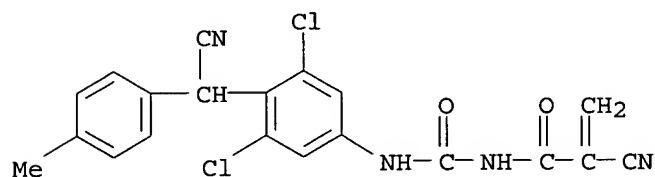
IT 132252-52-9

RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(cyclization of, in preparation of dioxypyrimidinylphenylacetone nitrile endoparasiticide)

endoparasiticide)
 RN 132252-52-9 HCAPLUS
 CN 2-Propenamamide, 2-cyano-N-[[[3,5-dichloro-4-[cyano(4-methylphenyl)methyl]phenyl]amino]carbonyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



IT 132252-52-9P
 RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
 (preparation of, as intermediate for dioxypyrimidinylphenylacetoneitrile
 endoparasiticide)
 RN 132252-52-9 HCAPLUS
 CN 2-Propenamamide, 2-cyano-N-[[[3,5-dichloro-4-[cyano(4-methylphenyl)methyl]phenyl]amino]carbonyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



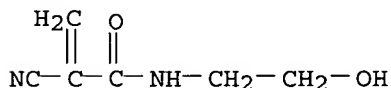
L102 ANSWER 6 OF 16 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1982:182288 HCAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 96:182288
 TITLE: Polyoxyalkylene polyamine-based curing agents for polyurethane
 INVENTOR(S): Umeda, Arihiko; Iwase, Yoshiyuri; Ota, Seiichi
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Mitsui-Texaco Chemicals Co., Ltd., Japan
 SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 25 pp.
 CODEN: EPXXDW
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: English
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 46088	A1	19820217	EP 1981-303660	19810811
EP 46088	B1	19861230		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, FR, GB, IT, LU, NL, SE				
JP 57036115	A2	19820226	JP 1980-109806	19800812
US 4431790	A	19840214	US 1981-289689	19810803
CA 1169089	A1	19840612	CA 1981-383637	19810811
AU 8174010	A1	19820218	AU 1981-74010	19810812
AU 547172	B2	19851010		

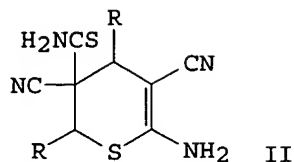
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1980-109806 A 19800812
 AB The excessively fast curing time obtained by using polyoxyalkylene polyamines for polyurethanes is moderated by using their adducts with

hydroxyacrylates, cyanoacrylates, or epoxy compds. Thus, 2 mol hydroxyethyl acrylate was added slowly to 1 mol polyoxypropylenediamine (I) (mol. weight 230) at 100°, and the mixture was stirred 10 h to give 98% yield of the adduct. When used to cure polypropylene glycol-TDI copolymer [9057-91-4] a gel time of 15 s was obtained instead of 8 s when using I alone.

IC C08G065-32; C08G018-50; C08G018-32
 CC 37-6 (Plastics Manufacture and Processing)
 IT 818-61-1D, reaction products with polyoxyalkylene polyamines 868-77-9D, reaction products with polyoxyalkylene polyamines 2426-08-6D, reaction products with polyoxyalkylene polyamines 7646-67-5D, reaction products with polyoxyalkylene polyamines 9046-10-0D, reaction products with hydroxyacrylic compds. 10196-26-6D, reaction products with polyoxyalkylene polyamines 13533-05-6D, reaction products with polyoxyalkylene polyamines 34901-14-9D, reaction products with hydroxyacrylic compds. 39423-51-3D, reaction products with hydroxyacrylic compds. 81524-96-1D, reaction products with polyoxyalkylene polyamines **81565-34-6D**, reaction products with polyoxyalkylene polyamines
 RL: CAT (Catalyst use); USES (Uses)
 (curing catalysts, for polyurethanes)
 IT **81565-34-6D**, reaction products with polyoxyalkylene polyamines
 RL: CAT (Catalyst use); USES (Uses)
 (curing catalysts, for polyurethanes)
 RN 81565-34-6 HCAPLUS
 CN 2-Propenamide, 2-cyano-N-(2-hydroxyethyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L102 ANSWER 7 OF 16 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1978:579803 HCAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 89:179803
 TITLE: Dimerization of 3-aryl-2-cyanothioacrylamides. A [2s+4s] Cycloaddition to give substituted 3,4-dihydro-2H-thiopyrans
 AUTHOR(S): Brunskill, John S. A.; De, Asish; Ewing, David F.
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Chem. Dep., Univ. Wales Inst. Sci. Technol., Cardiff, UK
 SOURCE: Journal of the Chemical Society, Perkin Transactions 1: Organic and Bio-Organic Chemistry (1972-1999) (1978), (6), 629-33
 CODEN: JCPRB4; ISSN: 0300-922X
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
 LANGUAGE: English
 GI



AB Knoevenagel condensation, with or without Cope's modification, of RCHO (R = Ph, 4-MeC₆H₄, 4-MeOC₆H₄, 4-Me₂NC₆H₄, 4-Et₂NC₆H₄, 4-FC₆H₄, 4-ClC₆H₄, 4-BrC₆H₄, 4-O₂NC₆H₄, 2-ClC₆H₄, 2-BrC₆H₄, 2,4-Cl₂C₆H₃, 2,6-Cl₂C₆H₃, 3,5-Cl₂C₆H₃, 2-thienyl, 5-methyl-2-thienyl, 5-chloro-2-thienyl, 2-furyl, 5-methyl-2-furyl, 3-pyridyl) with NCCH₂CSNH₂ gave RCH:C(CN)CSNH₂ (I). Thermal dimerization of the Diels-Alder type occurred for I (R = Ph, 4-FC₆H₄, 4-ClC₆H₄, 4-BrC₆H₄, 4-O₂NC₆H₄) giving 50-78% dihydrothiopyran II. The regioselectivity and stereoselectivity of this thermal heterodiene cycloaddn. reaction are rationalized in terms of frontier orbital interactions.

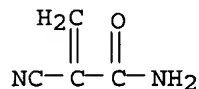
CC 27-16 (Heterocyclic Compounds (One Hetero Atom))
Section cross-reference(s): 22, 25

IT 16133-00-9 **68029-63-0** 68029-64-1
RL: PRP (Properties)
(frontier orbital energies of)

IT **68029-63-0**
RL: PRP (Properties)
(frontier orbital energies of)

RN 68029-63-0 HCAPLUS

CN 2-Propenamamide, 2-cyano- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L102 ANSWER 8 OF 16 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1975:43995 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 82:43995

TITLE: Cyanoacrylamide monomers

INVENTOR(S): Taupp, Werner

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Henkel und Cie. G.m.b.H.

SOURCE: Ger. Offen., 15 pp.
CODEN: GWXXBX

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: German

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

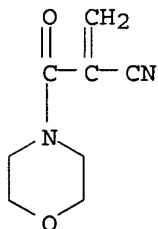
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
DE 2307156	A1	19740822	DE 1973-2307156	19730214
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			DE 1973-2307156	A 19730214

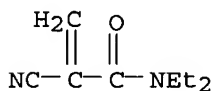
AB 2-Cyanoacrylamides [CH₂:C(CN)CONRR₁; R = R₁ = Et, Pr, allyl, Bu, Me; R = Me, R₁ = Ph; or RR₁N = piperidino, morpholino, or 1-pyrrolidinyl], useful for polymers, adhesives, coatings, or sealing compns., were prepared (without undesired polymerization) from cyanoacetamide derivs. by reaction with HCHO. Thus, a mixture containing N,N-diethylcyanoacetamide [26391-06-0] 70,

paraformaldehyde 16.5, AcOH 11, piperidine 2.4, P2O5 0.5, hydroquinone 0.5g in benzene was heated 45-90 min at 80° and saturated with SO₂, and benzene removed at 74°/0.01 mm to give 62.71% N,N-diethyl-2-cyanoacrylamide (I) [53793-77-4]. Heating I 9 hr in the presence of 1% Bz₂O₂ at 90° gave poly(N,N-diethyl-2-cyanoacrylamide) [53793-78-5] of mol. weight 600-700.

IC C07C; C09J; C09K
 CC 35-2 (Synthetic High Polymers)
 Section cross-reference(s): 23, 27, 28
 IT 14227-95-3P 15029-30-8P 15029-32-0P 26391-06-0P 39034-23-6P
 39084-83-8P 39581-30-1P 53793-77-4P 53793-78-5P
 53807-29-7P 53807-30-0P 53807-31-1P
 53807-32-2P 53807-33-3P 53807-34-4P
 53807-35-5P 53807-36-6P
 RL: PREP (Preparation)
 (preparation of)
 IT 39034-23-6P 53793-77-4P 53793-78-5P
 53807-29-7P 53807-30-0P 53807-31-1P
 53807-32-2P 53807-33-3P 53807-34-4P
 RL: PREP (Preparation)
 (preparation of)
 RN 39034-23-6 HCAPLUS
 CN Morpholine, 4-(2-cyano-1-oxo-2-propenyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



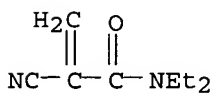
RN 53793-77-4 HCAPLUS
 CN 2-Propenamide, 2-cyano-N,N-diethyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 53793-78-5 HCAPLUS
 CN 2-Propenamide, 2-cyano-N,N-diethyl-, homopolymer (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

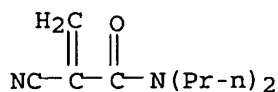
CM 1

CRN 53793-77-4
 CMF C8 H12 N2 O



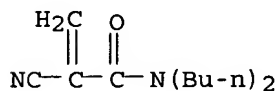
RN 53807-29-7 HCAPLUS

CN 2-Propenamide, 2-cyano-N,N-dipropyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



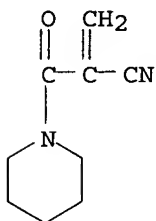
RN 53807-30-0 HCAPLUS

CN 2-Propenamide, N,N-dibutyl-2-cyano- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



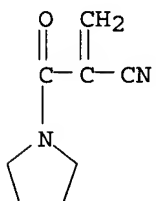
RN 53807-31-1 HCAPLUS

CN Piperidine, 1-(2-cyano-1-oxo-2-propenyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



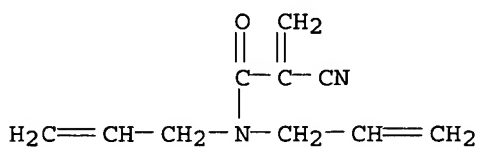
RN 53807-32-2 HCAPLUS

CN Pyrrolidine, 1-(2-cyano-1-oxo-2-propenyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



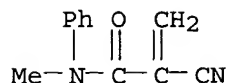
RN 53807-33-3 HCAPLUS

CN 2-Propenamide, 2-cyano-N,N-di-2-propenyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 53807-34-4 HCAPLUS

CN 2-Propenamide, 2-cyano-N-methyl-N-phenyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

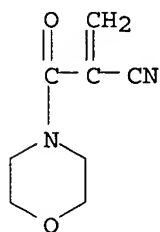


L102 ANSWER 9 OF 16 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1973:85058 HCAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 78:85058
 TITLE: N-(α-Cyanoacryloyl)morpholine
 INVENTOR(S): Goodman, Murray; Wartman, Albert
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Sutures, Inc.
 SOURCE: U.S., 2 pp.
 CODEN: USXXAM
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: English
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 3711448	A	19730116	US 1971-150811	19710607
ZA 7107571	A	19720830	ZA 1971-7571	19711111
DE 2158349	A1	19730104	DE 1971-2158349	19711125
IT 948725	A	19730611	IT 1972-48548	19720224
CH 537406	A	19730713	CH 1972-3897	19720316
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1971-150811	A 19710607

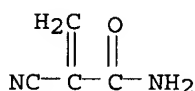
AB N-(α-cyanoacetyl)morpholine, prepared from morpholine and the α-cyanoacetate, was condensed with HCHO by a Knoevenagel reaction in the presence of piperidine to give N-(α-cyanoacryloyl)morpholine (I) [39034-23-6], useful as an adhesive.

IC C08F; C07D
 INCL 260078400N
 CC 35-2 (Synthetic High Polymers)
 Section cross-reference(s): 28
 IT **Adhesives**
 ((cyanoacryloyl)morpholine for use in)
 IT **39034-23-6P**
 RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); PREP (Preparation)
 (manufacture of, for **adhesives**)
 IT **39034-23-6P**
 RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); PREP (Preparation)
 (manufacture of, for **adhesives**)
 RN 39034-23-6 HCAPLUS
 CN Morpholine, 4-(2-cyano-1-oxo-2-propenyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L102 ANSWER 10 OF 16 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1966:11223 HCAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 64:11223
 ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 64:2000d-f
 TITLE: Action of NaOCl on β,β -disubstituted 2-cyanoacrylamides
 AUTHOR(S): Foucaud, Andre; Robert, Albert
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Fac. Sci., Rennes, Fr.
 SOURCE: Compt. Rend. (1965), 261(9(Groupe 8)), 1987-9
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
 LANGUAGE: French
 OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 64:11223
 AB Compds. of the type $R(R')C:C(CN)CONH_2$ in the trans configuration (i.e. where the bulkier group, R, is trans to $CONH_2$) are readily converted to the corresponding methyl carbamates by treatment with NaOCl at pH 8 in MeOH. Where $R = PhCH_2$ and $R' = Me$ yields are low, and when $RR' = (CH_2)_4$, no carbamate is formed. Treatment of the methyl carbamate ($R = Ph$, $R' = Me$) (I) with concentrated H_2SO_4 gave 60% 3-phenyl-2-oxobutyramide (II), m. 115-116°; oxime m. 116°. Treatment of II with boiling concentrated HCl gave the free acid, m. 53-4°; oxime m. 120°. When boiled with alcoholic KOH, I gave 5-(α -methylbenzylidene)hydantoin, m. 231-2°. Treatment of the starting amide with NaOCl at pH 11 gave 3-methyl-3-phenyl-2-cyanoacrylic acid. At pH 8, replacing MeOH with EtOH, the ethyl carbamate was obtained in 96% yield, m. 137°. When dioxane or tert-BuOH were used as solvents, a compound, $C_{11}H_{18}N_4O_{1.1/2}H_2O$ (III), m. 250-2°, was obtained. It is suggested that this is a substituted urea obtained from dimerization of the carbamate. At pH 3, with MeOH as solvent, the halogenated amide was isolated, m. 140°, in 85% yield. At pH 8 in MeOH, this compound was spontaneously converted to the methyl carbamate. On treatment with NaOH, in the absence of MeOH, it gave III.
 CC 35 (Noncondensed Aromatic Compounds)
 IT 68029-63-0, Acrylamide, 2-cyano-
 (derivs., reaction with NaOCl, (1-cyanovinyl)-carbamic acid derivs. by)
 IT 68029-63-0, Acrylamide, 2-cyano-
 (derivs., reaction with NaOCl, (1-cyanovinyl)-carbamic acid derivs. by)
 RN 68029-63-0 HCAPLUS
 CN 2-Propenamamide, 2-cyano- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L102 ANSWER 11 OF 16 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1965:2847 HCAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 62:2847
 ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 62:474b-f
 TITLE: Preparation of β,β -disubstituted α -cyanoacrylamides and spectroscopic investigation of their structure
 AUTHOR(S): Foucaud, Andre; Person, Herve; Robert, Albert
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Fac. Sci., Rennes
 SOURCE: Bulletin de la Societe Chimique de France (1964), (8), 1873-6
 CODEN: BSCFAS; ISSN: 0037-8968
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
 LANGUAGE: French

GI For diagram(s), see printed CA Issue.

AB Several $RR'C:C(CN)CONH_2$ (I) were prepared by condensation of $NCCH_2CONH_2$ (II) with the appropriate ketone; the resulting cis and trans isomers (when R and R' were different) were separated by fractional crystallization from C_6H_6 and (or) EtOH and their structures assigned on the basis of their ultraviolet and infrared spectra (absorption maximum tabulated). The appropriate ketone (0.1 mole), 0.1 mole II, 18 g. AcOH, and 7.7 g. NH_4OAc in 90-100 cc. C_6H_6 refluxed 20 hrs. with the azeotropic removal of H_2O gave the corresponding I: R, R', Isomer, m.p., % yield; PhCH₂, PhCH₂, --, 112°, 83; Ph, Ph, --, 240°, 95; Ph, Me (IIIa), trans, 184°, 60; Ph, Me (IIIb), cis, 133°, 60; Ph, PhCH₂, trans, 148°, 35.7; Ph, PhCH₂, cis, 122°, 34.3; PhCH₂, Me, trans, 145°, 33.7; PhCH₂, Me, cis, 115°, 32.3; Ph, Et, trans, 114°, 30.2; Ph, Et, cis, 78-9°, 36.9; 1-C₁₀H₇, Me, --, 216°, 66; 2-C₁₀H₇, Me, --, 146-7°, 66; Similarly were prepared the following compds. (m. p. and % yield given): fluorenylideneacyanoacetamide (IV), 232° (EtOH) (red-orange) 72; cyclohexylideneacyanoacetamide (V), 112°, 66; cyclopentylideneacyanoacetamide, 137° (EtOH), 52; 1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-1-naphthylideneacyanoacetamide (VI), --, 75 (cis isomer m. 167°; trans isomer m. 145°). In the preparation of IIIa and IIIb, VII, m. 216° (EtOH), was obtained as a by-product.

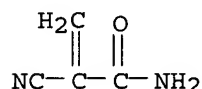
CC 35 (Noncondensed Aromatic Compounds)

IT 68029-63-0, Acrylamide, 2-cyano- (derivs., spectra of)

IT 68029-63-0, Acrylamide, 2-cyano- (derivs., spectra of)

RN 68029-63-0 HCAPLUS

CN 2-Propenamide, 2-cyano- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L102 ANSWER 12 OF 16 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1963:27319 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 58:27319

ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 58:4564h,4565a-c

TITLE: Condensation of acid amides with active methylene compounds and the preparation of thiazole derivatives

AUTHOR(S): Eiden, F.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Univ. Marburg/Lahn, Germany

SOURCE: Arch. Pharm. (1962), 295, 516-23

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: Unavailable

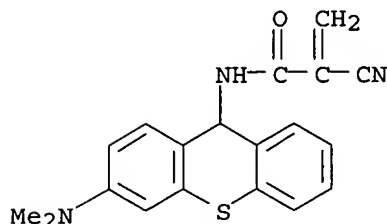
OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 58:27319

GI For diagram(s), see printed CA Issue.

AB Equimolar amts. RR_1NCHO and R_2CH_2CN in 10 parts Ac_2O were refluxed 5-7 hrs. to give $RR_1NCH:CR_2CN$ (R, R₁, R₂, m.p., and % yield given): Me, Me, CN (I), 83°, 30-5; Me, Me, CO₂Et (II), 81°, 35-40; (R, R₁=) pentamethylene, CN (III), 95°, 20-5; Ph, Me, CN, 119°, 25-30; Ac, H, CO₂Et, 146°, 25-30. I (0.01 mole) and 0.03 mole piperidine in 30 ml. alc. refluxed 4-5 hrs. gave III. Similarly I with PhCH₂NH₂ gave PhCH₂NHCH:C(CN)₂, m. 150°; II with PhCH₂NH₂ gave PhCH₂NHCH:C(CO₂Et)CN, m. 108°; and II with guanidine gave IV. I (6 g.) in 20 ml. C_5H_5N was treated with 10 drops Et₃N and then for 2 hrs.

with dry H₂S to give 72% Me₂NCH₂C(CN)C(:NH)SH (V), m. 200-3°, which refluxed with piperidine gave (CH₂)₅NCH₂C(CN)C(:NH)SH, m. 190-1°. V with xanthidrol in AcOH, alc., and H₂O gave an N-substd. xanthidrol derivative, m. 176. V refluxed with MeCOCH₂CH₂Cl and with PhCOCH₂Br a few min. in alc. gave the resp. thiazole derivs. as the acid salts, m. 205-7° and 212-15°, resp. The free bases m. 102° and 120°, resp. The ultraviolet and infrared spectra of these compds. were discussed.

CC 38 (Heterocyclic Compounds (More Than One Hetero Atom))
 IT 7144-24-3, Acrylic acid, 3-(benzylamino)-2-cyano-, ethyl ester
 14918-98-0, Malononitrile, [(benzylamino)methylene]- 15400-54-1,
 5-Pyrimidinecarboxylic acid, 2-amino-1,6-dihydro-6-imino-, ethyl ester
 16849-87-9, Acrylic acid, 2-cyano-3-(dimethylamino)-, ethyl ester
 16849-88-0, Malononitrile, [(dimethylamino)methylene]- 24115-28-4,
 Malononitrile, [(N-methylanilino)methylene]- 54079-30-0, Acrylic acid,
 3-acetamido-2-cyano, ethyl ester 73541-92-1, Malononitrile,
 (piperidinomethylene)- 89712-07-2, Acrylimidic acid,
 2-cyano-3-(dimethylamino)thio- 94217-23-9, 1-Piperidineacrylimidic acid,
 α-cyanothio- 95220-54-5, Acrylamide, 2-cyano-3-
 (dimethylamino)thio-N-xanthen-9-yl- 691879-58-0, 2-Thiazoleacetonitrile,
 α-[(dimethylamino)methylene]-4-phenyl- 856657-86-8,
 2-Thiazoleacetonitrile, α-[(dimethylamino)methylene]-4-phenyl-,
 hydrobromide 856657-88-0, 2-Thiazoleacetonitrile, α-
 [(dimethylamino)methylene]-4-methyl-, hydrochloride 856657-90-4,
 2-Thiazoleacetonitrile, α-[(dimethylamino)methylene]-4-methyl-
 (preparation of)
 IT 95220-54-5, Acrylamide, 2-cyano-3-(dimethylamino)thio-N-xanthen-9-
 yl-
 (preparation of)
 RN 95220-54-5 HCAPLUS
 CN Acrylamide, 2-cyano-3-(dimethylamino)thio-N-xanthen-9-yl- (7CI) (CA INDEX
 NAME)



L102 ANSWER 13 OF 16 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1962:32000 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 56:32000

ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 56:6145h-i,6146a

TITLE: Stabilization of organic compositions with metal deactivators

INVENTOR(S): Spacht, Ronald B.

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Unavailable

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
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US 3010938	US	19590608
GB 900756	GB	
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:	US	19590608

AB Small amts. of β -(2-hydroxyaryl)- α -cyanoacrylamides retard oxidative deterioration in elastomeric diene polymers, hydrocarbon fuels, hydrocarbon lubricants, and vegetable and animal fats and oils by suppressing the catalytic effect of the Cu, Co, Mn, or Fe metal or salts. The compounds (R)CH:C(CN)CONHR' were tested, where R' is a H or C1-12 alkyl, R is 2-hydroxyphenyl, 1-hydroxy-2-naphthyl, or 2-hydroxyl-naphthyl further substituted with H, OH, halogen, or C1-6 alkyl. To cyanoacetamide 100 dissolved in H₂O 600, are added salicylaldehyde 100 and a 50% aqueous KOH 2 parts; the mixture is stirred for 3 hrs. with a maximum temperature of 40° and the crystalline product (I), m. 189-90°, is filtered off. Examples of comparative efficiencies of I and other metal deactivators are given.

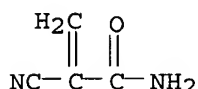
CC 46 (Rubber and Other Elastomers)

IT 68029-63-0, Acrylamide, 2-cyano-(3-(o-hydroxyaryl) derivs., oxidation inhibition in organic compns. by metal-deactivating)

IT 68029-63-0, Acrylamide, 2-cyano-(3-(o-hydroxyaryl) derivs., oxidation inhibition in organic compns. by metal-deactivating)

RN 68029-63-0 HCAPLUS

CN 2-Propenamide, 2-cyano- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L102 ANSWER 14 OF 16 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1959:9413 HCAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 53:9413
 ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 53:1764a-b
 TITLE: Polymerization products of dialkylarylamides of cyanoacrylic acids
 INVENTOR(S): D'Alelio, Gaetano F.
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Koppers Co., Inc.
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: Unavailable
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
-----	----	-----	-----	-----
US 2850486		19580902	US	

AB Acrylonitrile or another ethylenic compound is copolymerized with a dialkylaminoarylamide of β -cyanoacrylic or -methacrylic acid. For example, N-(p-dimethylaminophenyl)- β -cyanoacrylamide was prepared by refluxing a mixture of 23.1 g. β -cyanoacryloyl chloride, 27.2 g. p-aminodimethylaniline, and 150 ml. Et₂O for about 0.5 hr. The ether was evaporated, Cl removed as above, filtered, and the filtrate evaporated to dryness.

The residue was recrystd. from EtOH to obtain the amide. Cf. preceding 2 and following abstrs.

CC 25 (Dyes and Textiles Chemistry)

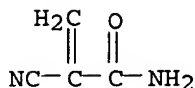
IT 68029-63-0, Acrylamide, 2-cyano-

(N-(dialkylaminoaryl) derivs., manufacture of, and polymers with acrylonitrile or ethylene compds.)

IT 68029-63-0, Acrylamide, 2-cyano-
(N-(dialkylaminoaryl) derivs., manufacture of, and polymers with acrylonitrile or ethylene compds.)

RN 68029-63-0 HCAPLUS

CN 2-Propenamide, 2-cyano- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L102 ANSWER 15 OF 16 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1959:9412 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 53:9412

ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 53:1763h-i,1764a

TITLE: Polymeric triazole compositions for cold-drawn fibers or shaped articles

INVENTOR(S): D'Alelio, Gaetano F.

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Koppers Co., Inc.

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Unavailable

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 2850485	-----	19580902	US	-----

AB Acrylonitrile or another ethylenic compound is copolymerized with an amide of acrylic or methacrylic acid and a diamino-1,2,4-triazole. The amides can be polymerized per se to form useful polymers. For instance, 20.2 g. guanazole was mixed with approx. 150 ml. Et2O. Acryloyl chloride (19.5 g.) was added slowly with stirring, the mixture refluxed for about 0.5 hr., cooled, and the Et2O evaporated. The residue was dissolved in water and shaken with 29 g. Ag2O to remove Cl, the mixture filtered, and the filtrate evaporated to dryness. Upon recrystn. from EtOH, N3-acryloylguanazole was obtained. The preparation of N3,N5-diacryloylguanazole, N3-methacryloylguanazole, and N3,N4-dimethacryloylguanazole, their polymers, and copolymers are also described and (or) claimed. Cf. preceding and following 2 abstrs.

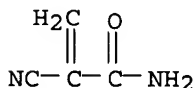
CC 25 (Dyes and Textiles Chemistry)

IT 68029-63-0, Acrylamide, 2-cyano-
(N-(dialkylaminoaryl) derivs., manufacture of, and polymers with acrylonitrile or ethylene compds.)

IT 68029-63-0, Acrylamide, 2-cyano-
(N-(dialkylaminoaryl) derivs., manufacture of, and polymers with acrylonitrile or ethylene compds.)

RN 68029-63-0 HCAPLUS

CN 2-Propenamide, 2-cyano- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L102 ANSWER 16 OF 16 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1949:26539 HCAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 43:26539
 ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 43:4897c-e
 TITLE: Methylenemalononitrile and vinyl acetate copolymer
 INVENTOR(S): Dickey, Joseph B.
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Eastman Kodak Co.
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: Unavailable
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 2466395		19490405	US	

AB Methylenemalononitrile (I), α -cyanoacrylamide (II), methylenemalonamide (III), and their derivs. are copolymd. with ethylenic compds. by heat, UV light, or peroxide catalysts. Copolymers were prepared from I with vinyl acetate (IV), Me acrylate (V), butadiene (VI), 2-chloro-1,3-butadiene, ethylene (VII), styrene, and a mixture of V and acrylonitrile; II with styrene (VIII), a mixture of IV, V, vinyl chloride, and α -methylacrylonitrile, and a mixture of di-iso-Pr fumarate (IX), VII, and isopropenyl acetate (X); III with IX, a mixture of VIII and vinyl fluoride, and a mixture of IX and vinylidene dichloride; 1,1-dicyano-1,3-butadiene with VI, and isobutylene; 1,1,4,4-tetracyano-1,3-butadiene with VI and VIII; β -methylmethylenemalononitrile with 1-acetoxy - 1,3-butadiene, β - phenylmethylenemalonamide with vinyl Me ketone, 1,1-dicyano-2-methyl-1,3-butadiene with VIII, and 4-carbamyl-1,1,4-tricyano-1,3-butadiene with a mixture of V, X, and Et vinylcarbamate.

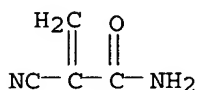
CC 31 (Synthetic Resins and Plastics)

IT 1508-07-2, Malononitrile, ethylidene- 19411-83-7, Malonamide, 2-benzylidene- 64496-11-3, 1,3-Butadiene-1,1,4,4-tetracarbonitrile 68029-63-0, Acrylamide, 2-cyano- 79347-47-0, Malonamide, 2-methylene- 443124-95-6, Malononitrile, (1-methylallyl)- 771565-62-9, Malononitrile, allylidene- 855835-25-5, 2,4-Pentadienamide, 2,5,5-tricyano- (polymerization with vinyl compds.)

IT 68029-63-0, Acrylamide, 2-cyano- (polymerization with vinyl compds.)

RN 68029-63-0 HCAPLUS

CN 2-Propenamide, 2-cyano- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



TEXT SEARCH (w/ broader structure)

=> file hcaplus

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'OBI' IS DEFAULT SEARCH FIELD FOR 'HCAPLUS' FILE

=> d que nos L69

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L1          STR
L2          1093 SEA FILE=REGISTRY SSS FUL L1
L3          STR
L4          STR
L5 (        1093)SEA FILE=REGISTRY SSS FUL L3
L6          52 SEA FILE=REGISTRY SUB=L5 SSS FUL L4
L53         174 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L2 AND N>1
L56         122 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L53 NOT L6
L60         37 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L56 AND NC=1
L62         85 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L56 NOT L60
L63         51 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L62
L68         868322 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  ?AMIDE?/BI
L69         8 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L68 AND L63
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=> d que nos L76

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L2          1093 SEA FILE=REGISTRY SSS FUL L1
L36         3733 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L2
L38         38838 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  MEDICAL GOODS+NT/CT
L39         274726 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  ADHES?/OBI
L40         103320 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  ADHESIVES+NT/CT
L66         676275 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  ?AMINO ACID?/BI
L73         352 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L36 AND L38
L75         18 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L73 AND L66
L76         8 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  (L39 OR L40) AND L75
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=> d que nos L90

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L38         38838 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  MEDICAL GOODS+NT/CT
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L74         2354791 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  ?PROTEIN?/BI
L77         165480 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  ?POLYAMIDE?/BI
L78         2314 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  ?POLY AMIDE?/BI
L86         200 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L38 AND L40 AND L36
L87         25 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L86 AND L74
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L88 10 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L86 AND (L77 OR L78)
 L89 5 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L86 AND L66
 L90 28 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON (L87 OR L88 OR L89)

=> d que nos L94

L1 STR
 L2 1093 SEA FILE=REGISTRY SSS FUL L1
 L36 3733 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L2
 L38 38838 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON MEDICAL GOODS+NT/CT
 L39 274726 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON ADHES?/OBI
 L40 103320 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON ADHESIVES+NT/CT
 L91 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON AMINO ACIDS+NT/CT
 L92 125 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L91 AND L36
 L93 24 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L92 AND L38
 L94 16 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L93 AND (L39 OR L40)

=> s (L69 or L76 or L90 or L94) not (L100 or L102)
 L103 42 (L69 OR L76 OR L90 OR L94) NOT (L100 OR L102)

=> d ibib abs hitind hitstr L103 1-42

L103 ANSWER 1 OF 42 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:1042116 HCAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 143:353446
 TITLE: Multiple drug delivery from a polymer-coated balloon
 and a prosthesis
 INVENTOR(S): Toner, John L.; Burke, Sandra E.; Cromack, Keith R.;
 Von Oepen, Randolph
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Abbott Laboratories, USA
 SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 48 pp.
 CODEN: PIXXD2
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: English
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2005089855	A1	20050929	WO 2005-US9310	20050317
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
US 2005246009	A1	20051103	US 2005-84172	20050318
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2004-554730P	P 20040319
AB Disclosed is an interventional device for delivery of therapeutic agents from an angioplasty balloon and from a prosthesis such as an intraluminal stent. The invention also relates to the method of loading the beneficial agents onto the balloon and the device, as well as the method of delivery of the agents from sep. surfaces. The invention also relates to an				

interventional device having a prosthesis surface that is loaded with a first beneficial agent, and a balloon surface loaded with a second beneficial agent. The invention also relates to a method of loading multiple beneficial agents onto the prosthesis surfaces and the balloon surfaces, and to a method of manufacturing an interventional device for the delivery of a first beneficial agent and a second beneficial agent from sep. surfaces. For example, electropolished 316L stainless steel stents were spray coated with a 20 mg/mL solution of phosphorylcholine polymer PC1036. Multiple PC-coated stents were loaded with drugs from solution. The solns. of the drugs were in the range of 2 to 20 mg/mL of ABT-578 and 10.0 mg/mL dexamethasone in 100% ethanol, with 10% PC1036 added to the solution to enhance film formation. To load approx. 10 µg/mL of each drug, a solution with equal amts. of ABT-578 and dexamethasone was sprayed onto the stent in a controlled fashion. The loaded, dry stents were stored in a refrigerator and protected from light. To evaluate the total amount of drug loaded, the stents were immersed in 6 mL of 50% ethanol, 50% water solution and sonicated for 20 min. The concentration of the drug in the extraction

solution was

analyzed by HPLC.

IC ICM A61M025-10

ICS A61F002-06; A61L027-28; A61L031-08

CC 63-7 (Pharmaceuticals)

IT **Medical goods**

(catheters, balloon, angioplasty; multiple drug delivery from polymer-coated angioplasty balloon and prosthesis)

IT **Adhesion, biological**

(inhibitors and promoters; multiple drug delivery from polymer-coated angioplasty balloon and prosthesis)

IT Antisense oligonucleotides

Carbohydrates, biological studies

Collagens, biological studies

EPDM rubber

Epoxy resins, biological studies

Fibrinogens

Fibrins

Nucleic acids

Polyamides, biological studies

Polyanhydrides

Polycarbonates, biological studies

Polyesters, biological studies

Polymers, biological studies

Polyolefin rubber

Polyoxyalkylenes, biological studies

Polyphosphazenes

Polysiloxanes, biological studies

Polyurethanes, biological studies

Taxanes

Thermoplastic rubber

Tocopherols

RL: DEV (Device component use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

(multiple drug delivery from polymer-coated angioplasty balloon and prosthesis)

IT Synthetic rubber, biological studies

RL: DEV (Device component use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

(**polyamide**; multiple drug delivery from polymer-coated angioplasty balloon and prosthesis)

IT **Amino acids, biological studies**

RL: DEV (Device component use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

(polymers; multiple drug delivery from polymer-coated angioplasty balloon and prosthesis)

IT Medical goods

(stents; multiple drug delivery from polymer-coated angioplasty balloon and prosthesis)

IT 50-28-2, Estradiol, biological studies 53-86-1, Indomethacin 57-22-7, Vincristine 57-83-0, Progesterone, biological studies 58-22-0, Testosterone 58-32-2, Dipyridamole 59-05-2, Methotrexate 59-30-3, Folic acid, biological studies 69-65-8, D-Mannitol 79-10-7D, Acrylic acid, derivs., polymers 118-55-8, Phenyl salicylate 128-37-0, Butylated hydroxytoluene, biological studies 865-21-4, Vinblastine 1406-18-4, Vitamin E 6829-55-6, Tocotrienol 9002-88-4, Polyethylene 9003-05-8, Polyacrylamide 9003-39-8, Polyvinylpyrrolidone 9004-34-6, Cellulose, biological studies 9005-25-8, Starch, biological studies 11134-23-9 **15802-18-3D**, Cyanoacrylic acid, esters, polymers 17230-88-5, Danazol 23288-49-5, Probucol 24937-78-8, Ethylenevinyl acetate copolymer 24980-41-4, Polycaprolactone 25013-16-5, Butylated hydroxyanisole 25038-59-9, biological studies 25067-34-9, Ethylenevinyl alcohol copolymer 25248-42-4, Polycaprolactone 25322-68-3, Polyethylene oxide 25722-33-2, Parylene 26009-03-0, Poly(glycolic acid) 26023-30-3, Poly[oxy(1-methyl-2-oxo-1,2-ethanediyl)] 26063-00-3, Poly(hydroxybutyrate) 26100-51-6, Poly(DL-lactic acid) 26124-68-5, Poly(glycolic acid) 26161-42-2 26744-04-7 26780-50-7, Poly(lactide-co-glycolide) 26811-96-1, Poly(L-lactic acid) 31112-62-6, Metrizamide 31621-87-1, Polydioxanone 31852-84-3, Poly(trimethylene carbonate) 33069-62-4, Paclitaxel 49562-28-9, Fenofibrate 50862-75-4, Poly(trimethylene carbonate), SRU 52284-06-7, Caprolactone-polyethylene glycol copolymer 53123-88-9, Rapamycin 53643-48-4, Vindesine 59865-13-3, Cyclosporin A 60166-93-0, Iopamidol 66108-95-0, Iohexol 72956-09-3, Carvedilol 73334-07-3, Iopromide 75330-75-5, Lovastatin 78649-41-9, Iomeprol 79770-24-4, Iotrolan 79902-63-9, Simvastatin 81093-37-0, Pravastatin 87771-40-2, Ioversol 89797-00-2, Iopentol 92339-11-2, Iodixanol 93957-54-1, Fluvastatin 104987-11-3, Tacrolimus 107793-72-6, Ioxilan 113883-69-5 114977-28-5, Taxotere 122988-78-7, Lactic acid-polyethylene glycol copolymer 128171-16-4 131918-61-1, Paricalcitol 134523-00-5, Atorvastatin 136949-58-1, Iobitridol 137071-32-0, Pimecrolimus 145599-86-6, Cerivastatin 159351-69-6, Everolimus 187110-69-6 287477-39-8, PC 1036 439112-98-8, Parylast

RL: DEV (Device component use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

(multiple drug delivery from polymer-coated angioplasty balloon and prosthesis)

IT 59-05-2, Methotrexate 59-30-3, Folic acid, biological studies **15802-18-3D**, Cyanoacrylic acid, esters, polymers

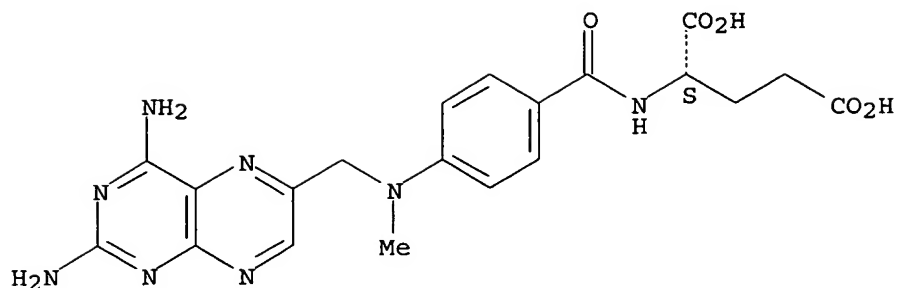
RL: DEV (Device component use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

(multiple drug delivery from polymer-coated angioplasty balloon and prosthesis)

RN 59-05-2 HCAPLUS

CN L-Glutamic acid, N-[4-[[[(2,4-diamino-6-pteridinyl)methyl]methylamino]benzoyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

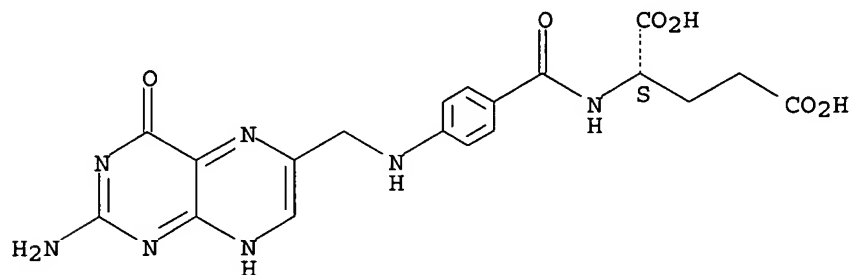
Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 59-30-3 HCAPLUS

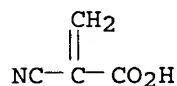
CN L-Glutamic acid, N-[4-[(2-amino-1,4-dihydro-4-oxo-6-pteridinyl)methyl]amino]benzoyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 15802-18-3 HCAPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-cyano- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



REFERENCE COUNT: 6 THERE ARE 6 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L103 ANSWER 2 OF 42 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:976660 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 143:254099

TITLE: Composite collagen-based tissue adhesive

INVENTOR(S): Soltz, Barbara A.; Devore, Dale P.; Devore, Braden P.;

Soltz, Robert; Soltz, Michael A.

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Tissue Adhesive Technologies, Inc., USA

SOURCE: U.S., 18 pp.

CODEN: USXXAM

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 6939364	B1	20050906	US 2001-973335	20011009

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:

US 2001-973335

20011009

AB Consistent with the present invention, tissue adhesive compns. and an associated laser exposure system are provided for bonding or sealing biol. tissues. The compns. are comprised of chemical derivatized soluble collagen which is formulated to concns. of 300 (30%)-800 mg/mL (80%) collagen **protein**. In particular, Type I collagen, e.g., is first prepared by extraction from bovine or porcine hide and purified. The collagen is then chemical derivatized with sulfhydryl reagents to improve cohesive strength and with secondary derivatizing agents, such as carboxyl groups, to improve the adhesive strength of the solder to the tissue. The compns. are then formed into viscous solns., gels or solid films, which when exposed to energy generated from an IR laser, for example, undergo thermally induced phase transitions. Solid or semi-solid **protein** compns. become less viscous enabling the high concentration **protein** to penetrate the interstices of treated biol. tissue or to fill voids in tissue. As thermal energy is released into the surrounding environment, the **protein** compns. again become solid or semi-solid, adhering to the treated tissue or tissue space.

IC ICM A61B017-03

INCL 606214000; 424422000; 606213000; 606215000

CC 63-7 (Pharmaceuticals)

IT **Adhesives**

(biol. tissue; composite collagen-based tissue adhesive)

IT **Medical goods**

(tissue adhesives; composite collagen-based tissue adhesive)

IT **15802-18-3D**, esters, reaction products with collagens

RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PYP (Physical process); PROC (Process)

(composite collagen-based tissue adhesive)

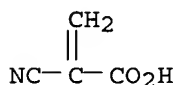
IT **15802-18-3D**, esters, reaction products with collagens

RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PYP (Physical process); PROC (Process)

(composite collagen-based tissue adhesive)

RN 15802-18-3 HCAPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-cyano- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



REFERENCE COUNT: 87 THERE ARE 87 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L103 ANSWER 3 OF 42 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:611704 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 143:120622

TITLE: Adhesive laminates for rapid wound occlusion

INVENTOR(S): Marchitto, Kevin S.; Flock, Stephen T.

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): USA

SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 14 pp.

CODEN: USXXCO

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
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US 2005153090      A1      20050714      US 2005-32427      20050110
WO 2005070105      A2      20050804      WO 2005-US601      20050110
W:  AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH,
    CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD,
    GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC,
    LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI,
    NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY,
    TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW
RW:  BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM,
    AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK,
    EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT,
    RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML,
    MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

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PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2004-534917P P 20040108

AB The invention provides protective laminate devices comprising a biocompatible nonadherent substance and a fast-setting adhesive, as well as methods of use. Also provided is a dispenser for an adhesive tape. The protective laminate devices and methods may be used for wound closure.

IC ICM B65D001-00

INCL 428040100; 156247000; 156289000

CC 63-8 (Pharmaceuticals)

IT **Adhesives**

Ampuls

Animal tissue

Buffers

Coloring materials

Drug delivery systems

Drugs

Hydrocolloids

Laminated materials

Plasticizers

Preservatives

Solubilizers

Stabilizing agents

Wetting agents

Wound

(adhesive laminates for rapid wound occlusion)

IT Fluoropolymers, biological studies

Polymers, biological studies

Polyoxyalkylenes, biological studies

Proteins

RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

(adhesive laminates for rapid wound occlusion)

IT **Medical goods**

(adhesive tape dispenser; adhesive laminates for rapid wound occlusion)

IT **Medical goods**

(adhesive tapes; adhesive laminates for rapid wound occlusion)

IT **Medical goods**

(adhesives; adhesive laminates for rapid wound occlusion)

IT Adhesive tapes

Adhesives

(medical; adhesive laminates for rapid wound occlusion)

IT 9002-84-0, Teflon 9057-02-7, Pullulan 15802-18-3D,

Cyanoacrylic acid, esters, polymers

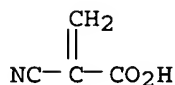
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

(adhesive laminates for rapid wound occlusion)

IT 15802-18-3D, Cyanoacrylic acid, esters, polymers

RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

(adhesive laminates for rapid wound occlusion)
 RN 15802-18-3 HCAPLUS
 CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-cyano- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L103 ANSWER 4 OF 42 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:579229 HCAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 143:65606
 TITLE: Biological absorbable hemostatic impervious glue
 INVENTOR(S): Yuan, Minglong; Yuan, Minghu; Lei, Lei
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Chengdu Hangli Biological Material Inst., Peop. Rep. China
 SOURCE: Faming Zhuanli Shenqing Gongkai Shuomingshu, No pp. given
 CODEN: CNXXEV
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: Chinese
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
CN 1535733	A	20041013	CN 2003-117632	20030407
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			CN 2003-117632	20030407

AB The present invention relates to a biol. absorbable bleeding-stopping antistaxis adhesive. It uses fatty polyester, polyanhydride and **polyamino acid** as main raw material, utilizes any one of them or blend and copolymer of two kinds of more than two kinds of the above-mentioned materials, and adds proper quantity of solvent or diluent, fully mixes them and makes them into the dosage form suitable for clin. requirements, then according to the product property the proper quantity of alkyl cyanoacrylate and acrylic acid monomer can be added, and packaged by using package convenient for operation so as to obtain the invented product. Said product has good biol. degradability and biol. compatibility, and can be used for reducing and preventing postoperative staxis, at the same time can reduce generation of effusion.

IC ICM A61L024-04
 CC 63-7 (Pharmaceuticals)
 IT **Adhesion**, biological
 Hemostatics
 Human
 (biol. absorbable hemostatic impervious glue)

IT **Medical goods**
 (glues; biol. absorbable hemostatic impervious glue)

IT Polyamides, biological studies
 RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (poly(**amino acids**); biol. absorbable hemostatic impervious glue)

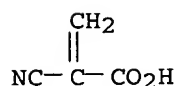
IT 79-10-7, Acrylic acid, reactions **15802-18-3**
 RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
 (biol. absorbable hemostatic impervious glue)

IT **15802-18-3**
 RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)

(biol. absorbable hemostatic impervious glue)

RN 15802-18-3 HCAPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-cyano- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L103 ANSWER 5 OF 42 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:493530 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 143:32415

TITLE: Soft tissue implants and anti-scarring agents

INVENTOR(S): Hunter, William L.; Gravett, David M.; Toleikis,

Philip M.; Maiti, Arpita

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Angiotech International A.-G., Switz.

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 2592 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 16

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2005051444	A2	20050609	WO 2004-US39465	20041122
W:	AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW			
RW:	BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG			
US 2005148512	A1	20050707	US 2004-986230	20041110
US 2005181977	A1	20050818	US 2004-986231	20041110
WO 2005051232	A3	20051208	WO 2004-US39346	20041122
W:	AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW			
RW:	BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG			
US 2005149158	A1	20050707	US 2004-409	20041129
US 2005175662	A1	20050811	US 2004-451	20041129
US 2005175661	A1	20050811	US 2004-999205	20041129
US 2005186243	A1	20050825	US 2004-97	20041129
US 2005186242	A1	20050825	US 2004-999204	20041129
US 2005191331	A1	20050901	US 2004-1419	20041130

US 2005175663	A1	20050811	US 2004-1791	20041202
US 2005181008	A1	20050818	US 2004-1786	20041202
US 2005181011	A1	20050818	US 2004-1792	20041202
US 2005143817	A1	20050630	US 2004-6899	20041207
US 2005177103	A1	20050811	US 2004-6314	20041207
US 2005177225	A1	20050811	US 2004-6895	20041207
US 2005181004	A1	20050818	US 2004-6289	20041207

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:

			US 2003-523908P	P	20031120
			US 2003-524023P	P	20031120
			US 2003-525226P	P	20031124
			US 2003-526541P	P	20031203
			US 2004-578471P	P	20040609
			US 2004-586861P	P	20040709
			US 2004-986230	A	20041110
			US 2004-986231	A	20041110
			US 2003-518785P	P	20031110
			US 2004-582833P	P	20040624
			US 2004-986450	A1	20041110

AB The invention relates to soft tissue implants for use in cosmetic or reconstructive surgery and to compns. to make the implants resistant to growth by inflammatory scar tissue. Thus, a silicone gel containing paclitaxel was used as a filling in breast implant.

IC ICM A61L027-00
ICS A61L027-54; A61L031-00; A61L031-16

CC 63-7 (Pharmaceuticals)
Section cross-reference(s): 1, 62

IT Heat-shock **proteins**
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(HSP 90, antagonists; soft tissue implants and anti-scarring agents)

IT Cell **adhesion** molecules
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(VCAM-1 (vascular cell **adhesion** mol. 1), antagonists; soft tissue implants and anti-scarring agents)

IT **Medical goods**
(**adhesives**; soft tissue implants and anti-scarring agents)

IT **Adhesives**
(biol. tissue; soft tissue implants and anti-scarring agents)

IT **Medical goods**
(bone cements; soft tissue implants and anti-scarring agents)

IT **Adhesives**
(medical; soft tissue implants and anti-scarring agents)

IT Abdomen
Adhesion, biological
Adipose tissue
Angiogenesis
Angiogenesis inhibitors
Anti-inflammatory agents
Antimicrobial agents
Antioxidants
Cell proliferation
Cheek
Coating materials
Connective tissue
Cosmetics
Dissolution
Dyes
Extracellular matrix
Fibroblast
Fibrosis

Fungicides
 Immunomodulators
 Immunosuppressants
 Infection
 Inflammation
 Jaw
 Leukotriene antagonists

Medical goods

Mycosis
 Physiological saline solutions
 Pigments, nonbiological
 Platelet aggregation inhibitors
 Preservatives
 Silk
 Skin
 Solubilizers
 Solvents
 Surfactants
 Surgery
 Textiles

(soft tissue implants and anti-scarring agents)

IT Interleukin 1 β

Interleukin 4

Interleukin 8

Monocyte chemoattractant **protein-1**

Tumor necrosis factors

RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)

(soft tissue implants and anti-scarring agents)

IT Bone morphogenetic **proteins**

RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

(soft tissue implants and anti-scarring agents)

IT **Polyamides**, biological studies

RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

(soft tissue implants and anti-scarring agents)

IT **Medical goods**

(sponges; soft tissue implants and anti-scarring agents)

IT **Medical goods**

(tissue **adhesives**; soft tissue implants and anti-scarring agents)

IT **59-30-3**, Folic acid, biological studies 11128-99-7, Angiotensin

II 57576-52-0, Thromboxane A₂

RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)

(antagonists; soft tissue implants and anti-scarring agents)

IT 9002-05-5, Blood-coagulation factor Xa 9004-06-2, Elastase 9004-08-4,

Cathepsin 9015-82-1, Angiotensin I converting enzyme 9025-82-5,

Phosphodiesterase 9026-93-1, Adenosine deaminase 9028-35-7

9028-93-7, Inosine monophosphate dehydrogenase 9043-29-2, Phospholipase

A1 59088-23-2, Dihydroorotate dehydrogenase 62031-54-3, FGF

80449-02-1, Tyrosine kinase 80619-02-9, 5-Lipoxygenase 96098-73-6,

Enkephalinase 122191-40-6, Interleukin-1 β converting enzyme

131384-38-8 133876-97-8, Cytosolic phospholipase A₂ 141436-78-4,

Protein kinase C 141907-41-7, Matrix **metalloproteinase**

150428-23-2, Cyclin-dependent **protein kinase** 151662-26-9, ITK

kinase 151769-16-3, Tumor necrosis factor- α converting enzyme

165245-96-5, p38 Mitogen-**activatedprotein kinase** 167397-96-8,

Interleukin-1 receptor-associated kinase 182372-13-0, Rho-associated

kinase 362517-43-9, IKK2 kinase 372092-80-3, **Protein kinase**

386705-49-3, Vascular Endothelial growth factor receptor kinase

RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)

(inhibitors; soft tissue implants and anti-scarring agents)

IT 4033-27-6

RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)

(reduction inhibitors; soft tissue implants and anti-scarring agents)

IT 50-07-7, Mitomycin C 50-44-2, 6-Mercaptopurine 51-21-8, 5-FU 53-79-2
55-21-0, Benzamide 55-86-7, Nitrogen mustard 57-22-7 59-05-2
, Methotrexate 65-46-3D, Cytidine, analogs 69-33-0, Tubercidin
98-92-0, Nicotinamide 107-41-5, Hexylene glycol 120-73-0D, Purine,
analog 127-07-1, Hydroxyurea 127-07-1D, Hydroxyurea, derivs.
129-56-6, SP 600125 147-94-4, Cytarabine 289-95-2D, Pyrimidine,
analog 459-73-4, Ethyl glycine 501-36-0, Resveratrol
518-28-5, Podophyllotoxin 865-21-4, Vinblastine 1404-15-5 3672-15-9,
D-Mannose 6-phosphate 4291-63-8, Cladribine 7059-24-7, Chromomycin A3
7440-06-4D, Platinum, compds. 7689-03-4, Camptothecin 7689-03-4D,
Camptothecin, derivs. 7784-18-1, Aluminum fluoride (AlF₃) 7789-20-0,
Deuterium oxide 10540-29-1 13010-20-3D, Nitrosourea, derivs.
14110-64-6, Cytochalasin A 15663-27-1, Cisplatin 18378-89-7
18457-55-1 19542-67-7, BAY 11-7082 20830-81-3 22668-01-5
22862-76-6 23214-92-8 24280-93-1, Mycophenolic acid 25316-40-9
25812-30-0 28128-19-0, 2-Mercaptopurine 30562-34-6, Geldanamycin
31698-14-3 32222-06-3, 1 α -25-Dihydroxyvitamin D₃ 33069-62-4
33419-42-0, Etoposide 34031-32-8, Auranofin 34157-83-0 36877-68-6D,
Nitroimidazole, derivs. 41859-67-0 52214-84-3 53123-88-9, Rapamycin
53123-88-9D, Rapamycin, desmethyl derivs. 55837-20-2 56390-09-1
58957-92-9 61318-90-9, Sulconazole 61825-94-3 64222-94-2,
15-Deoxyprostaglandin J₂ 65271-80-9 70539-42-3 71486-22-1
74913-06-7, Chromomycin 75330-75-5, Lovastatin 79902-63-9
84625-61-6, Itraconazole 86160-53-4D, analog 95058-81-4, Gemcitabine
98629-43-7, Gusperimus 104987-11-3, Tacrolimus 114719-57-2
114977-28-5, Docetaxel 128794-94-5, Mycophenolate mofetil 137071-32-0,
Pimecrolimus 149550-36-7, LY 290181 152121-30-7, SB 202190
159351-69-6, Everolimus 160677-67-8, Tresperimus 164301-51-3, CNI 1493
173026-17-0, BXT 51072 186692-46-6, CYC 202 189453-10-9 222036-17-1,
GW 8510 254750-02-2, IDN 6556 329773-35-5, Bay 58-2667 467214-20-6
851536-75-9, Biolimus A9

RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL

(Biological study); USES (Uses)

(soft tissue implants and anti-scarring agents)

IT 50-02-2, Dexamethasone 50-28-2, Estradiol, biological studies 51-45-6,
Histamine, biological studies 56-53-1, Diethyl stilbestrol 57-50-1D,
Sucrose, derivs. 62-55-5, Thioacetamide 64-17-5, Ethanol, biological
studies 79-10-7D, Acrylic acid, esters, polymers 100-42-5D, Styrene,
polymers 106-99-0D, Butadiene, polymers 123-78-4 302-79-4,
all-trans-Retinoic acid 302-79-4D, Retinoic acid, derivs. 361-37-5
471-34-1, Calcium carbonate, biological studies 1306-06-5,
Hydroxylapatite 1332-37-2, Iron oxide, biological studies 1404-04-2,
Neomycin 4759-48-2, Isotretinoin 7439-89-6, Iron, biological studies
7439-95-4, Magnesium, biological studies 7439-96-5, Manganese,
biological studies 7440-25-7, Tantalum, biological studies 7440-26-8,
Technetium, biological studies 7440-39-3, Barium, biological studies
7440-39-3D, Barium, compds. 7440-41-7, Beryllium, biological studies
7440-47-3, Chromium, biological studies 7440-50-8, Copper, biological
studies 7440-54-2D, Gadolinium, chelates 7631-86-9, Silica, biological
studies 7778-18-9, Calcium sulfate 9002-72-6, Growth hormone
9002-86-2, PVC 9003-07-0, Polypropylene 9003-39-8, Pladone K 90D
9004-61-9, Hyaluronic acid 9011-14-7, Poly(methyl methacrylate)
9012-76-4, Chitosan 9061-61-4, NGF 10103-46-5, Calcium phosphate
11096-26-7, Erythropoietin 12441-09-7D, Sorbitan, esters 12619-70-4,
Cyclodextrin 14807-96-6, Talc, biological studies 15802-18-3D,

CyanoAcrylic acid, esters, polymers 24980-41-4, Polycaprolactone
 25248-42-4, Polycaprolactone 25322-68-3, Polyethylene glycol
 25614-03-3, Bromocriptin 26009-03-0, PolyGlycolic acid 26023-30-3,
 Poly[oxy(1-methyl-2-oxo-1,2-ethanediyl)] 26100-51-6, Poly(lactic acid)
 26124-68-5, PolyGlycolic acid 26354-94-9, Polyvalerolactone
 26499-05-8, Polyvalerolactone, SRU 34346-01-5, Glycolic acid-lactic acid
 copolymer 50903-99-6, L-Name 51110-01-1D, Somatostatin,
 analogs 59865-13-3, Cyclosporin A 61912-98-9, Insulin-like growth
 factor 64612-25-5, Fucan 81627-83-0, Macrophage Colony-stimulating
 factor 83869-56-1, Granulocyte-macrophage Colony-stimulating factor
 99896-85-2 114949-22-3, Activin 123626-67-5, Endothelin 1
 125265-78-3, N-Carboxybutyl Chitosan 127464-60-2, VEGF 143011-72-7,
 Granulocyte Colony-stimulating factor 154467-38-6 169501-65-9
 188492-68-4 189460-40-0, Connective tissue growth factor 250740-90-0,
 Angiopoietin 302781-03-9 681125-91-7, Epithilone B 698393-66-7,
 Isobutylene-styrene triblock copolymer

RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (soft tissue implants and anti-scarring agents)

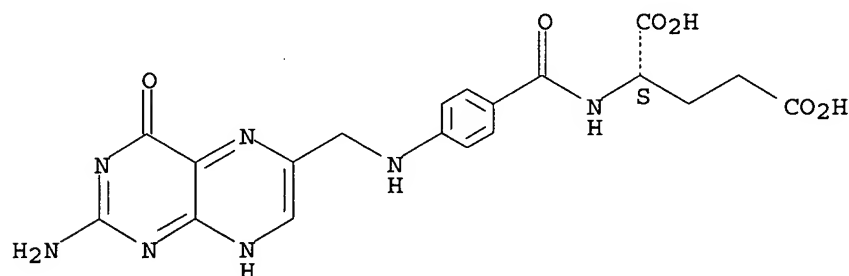
IT 59-30-3, Folic acid, biological studies

RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
 (antagonists; soft tissue implants and anti-scarring agents)

RN 59-30-3 HCAPLUS

CN L-Glutamic acid, N-[4-[[[(2-amino-1,4-dihydro-4-oxo-6-
 pteridinyl)methyl]amino]benzoyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



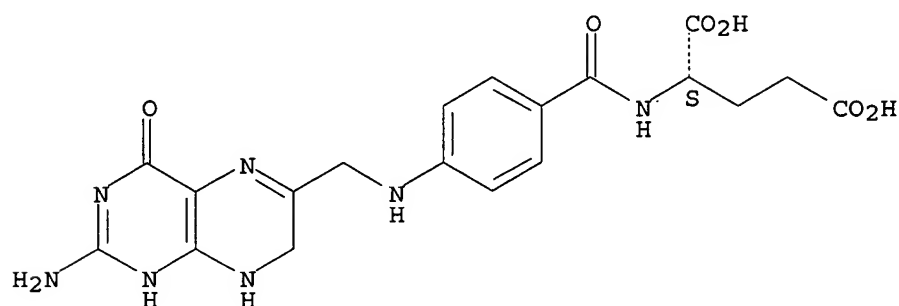
IT 4033-27-6

RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
 (reduction inhibitors; soft tissue implants and anti-scarring agents)

RN 4033-27-6 HCAPLUS

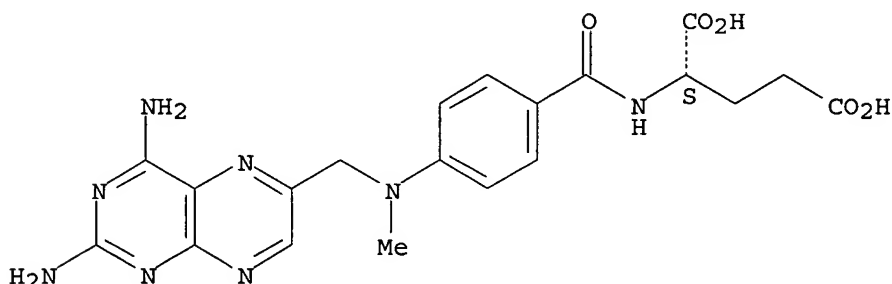
CN L-Glutamic acid, N-[4-[[[(2-amino-1,4,7,8-tetrahydro-4-oxo-6-
 pteridinyl)methyl]amino]benzoyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

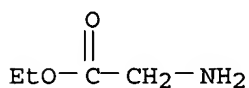


IT 59-05-2, Methotrexate 459-73-4, Ethyl glycine
 RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL
 (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (soft tissue implants and anti-scarring agents)
 RN 59-05-2 HCAPLUS
 CN L-Glutamic acid, N-[4-[[[(2,4-diamino-6-pteridinyl)methyl]methylamino]benzo
 yl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

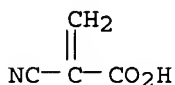
Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 459-73-4 HCAPLUS
 CN Glycine, ethyl ester (6CI, 8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

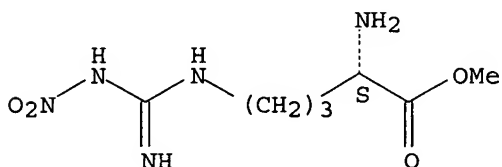


IT 15802-18-3D, CyanoAcrylic acid, esters, polymers
 50903-99-6, L-Name
 RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (soft tissue implants and anti-scarring agents)
 RN 15802-18-3 HCAPLUS
 CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-cyano- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 50903-99-6 HCAPLUS
 CN L-Ornithine, N5-[imino(nitroamino)methyl]-, methyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX
 NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



L103 ANSWER 6 OF 42 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:451248 HCAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 142:487654
 TITLE: Polymer-containing intravascular devices for delivery
 of fibrosis-inducing agents
 INVENTOR(S): Hunter, William L.; Gravett, David M.; Toleikis,
 Philip M.; Maiti, Arpita; Signore, Pierre E.; Liggins,
 Richard T.; Guan, Dechi
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Angiotech International A.-G., Switz.
 SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 541 pp.
 CODEN: PIXXD2
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: English
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 16
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2005046747	A2	20050526	WO 2004-US38247	20041110
W:	AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW			
RW:	BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG			
WO 2005044142	A3	20051229	WO 2004-US38246	20041110
W:	AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW			
RW:	BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG			
US 2005149158	A1	20050707	US 2004-409	20041129
US 2005175662	A1	20050811	US 2004-451	20041129
US 2005175661	A1	20050811	US 2004-999205	20041129
US 2005186243	A1	20050825	US 2004-97	20041129
US 2005186242	A1	20050825	US 2004-999204	20041129
US 2005191331	A1	20050901	US 2004-1419	20041130
US 2005175663	A1	20050811	US 2004-1791	20041202
US 2005181008	A1	20050818	US 2004-1786	20041202
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US 2005143817	A1	20050630	US 2004-6899	20041207
US 2005177103	A1	20050811	US 2004-6314	20041207
US 2005177225	A1	20050811	US 2004-6895	20041207
US 2005181004	A1	20050818	US 2004-6289	20041207
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2003-518785P	P 20031110
			US 2003-523908P	P 20031120
			US 2003-524023P	P 20031120
			US 2004-578471P	P 20040609

US 2004-582833P	P	20040624
US 2004-586861P	P	20040709
US 2003-525226P	P	20031124
US 2003-526541P	P	20031203
US 2004-986231	A1	20041110
US 2004-986450	A1	20041110

AB The present invention provides compns. for delivery of selected therapeutic agents via intravascular devices, as well as methods for making and using these devices to induce fibrotic response in the arterial wall. Within one aspect of the invention, drug-coated or drug-impregnated stent grafts and aneurysm coils are provided which induce adhesion or fibrosis in the surrounding tissue, or facilitate "anchoring" of the device/implant in situ, thus enhancing the efficacy. In other aspects, compns. that include fibrosis-inducing agents for use in embolizing and/or occluding aneurysms are described. Within various embodiments, fibrosis is induced by local or systemic release of specific pharmacol. agents that become localized to the adjacent tissue. For example, a flexible ring of fibronectin or poly(L-Lysine) was deposited on both ends of a covered stainless steel stent without compromise of the phys. characteristics of the covered stent. Also, silk braid (Ethicon, 4-0) was dip coated with poly(lactide-co-glycolide) (PLGA) and cyclosporine A. The cyclosporine A-loaded silk braid was dried and then attached to a polyurethane film by pressing the film/braids in a heat press for about 10 s such that the coated braid was embedded in the polyurethane film.

IC ICM A61L027-00

ICS A61L027-54; A61L031-00; A61L031-16

CC 63-7 (Pharmaceuticals)

ST polymer vascular implant **adhesion** embolization fibrosis vascular disease

IT **Medical goods**

(balloons; intravascular devices for delivery of fibrosis-inducing agents for treatment of vascular disease)

IT **Medical goods**

(catheters; intravascular devices for delivery of fibrosis-inducing agents for treatment of vascular disease)

IT **Adhesives**

Aneurysm

Anti-infective agents

Anti-inflammatory agents

Anticoagulants

Artery, disease

Blood vessel, disease

Coating materials

Coloring materials

Dyes

Fibrosis

Human

Hydrogels

Immunosuppressants

Pigments, nonbiological

Silk

(intravascular devices for delivery of fibrosis-inducing agents for treatment of vascular disease)

IT **Adhesion, biological**

Angiogenesis

Cell migration

Cell proliferation

Extracellular matrix

Regeneration, animal

(promotion of; intravascular devices for delivery of fibrosis-inducing agents for treatment of vascular disease)

IT **Medical goods**
(shunts; intravascular devices for delivery of fibrosis-inducing agents for treatment of vascular disease)

IT **Medical goods**
(stents; intravascular devices for delivery of fibrosis-inducing agents for treatment of vascular disease)

IT **Medical goods**
(sutures; intravascular devices for delivery of fibrosis-inducing agents for treatment of vascular disease)

IT **Medical goods**
(tubes; intravascular devices for delivery of fibrosis-inducing agents for treatment of vascular disease)

IT **Medical goods**
(wires; coronary infusion guide wires; intravascular devices for delivery of fibrosis-inducing agents for treatment of vascular disease)

IT **15802-18-3D, Cyanoacrylic acid, derivs.**
RL: DEV (Device component use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(adhesives; intravascular devices for delivery of fibrosis-inducing agents for treatment of vascular disease)

IT **59-30-3, Folic acid, biological studies**
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(antagonists; intravascular devices for delivery of fibrosis-inducing agents for treatment of vascular disease)

IT 50-02-2, Dexamethasone 50-24-8, Prednisolone 50-28-2, Estradiol, 17 β -estradiol, biological studies 50-53-3, Chlorpromazine, biological studies 50-76-0, Actinomycin D 50-78-2, Aspirin 51-21-8, 5-Fluorouracil 53-03-2, Prednisone 53-06-5, Cortisone 56-53-1, Diethylstilbestrol 57-22-7, Vincristine 58-32-2, Dipyrindamole 59-05-2, Methotrexate 60-54-8, Tetracycline 64-17-5, Ethanol, biological studies 74-79-3, L-Arginine, biological studies 79-10-7D, Acrylic acid, polymers 83-43-2, 6 α -Methylprednisolone 100-42-5D, Styrene, polymers 106-99-0D, Butadiene, polymers 115-11-7D, Isobutylene, polymers 124-94-7, Triamcinolone 127-07-1D, Hydroxyurea, derivs. 127-31-1, Fludrocortisone 302-79-4, all-trans-Retinoic acid 378-44-9, Betamethasone 518-28-5, Podophyllotoxin 564-25-0, Doxycycline 1304-56-9, Beryllium oxide, biological studies 1332-37-2, Iron oxide, biological studies 4005-51-0, Aminoethadiazole 4759-48-2, Isotretinoin 7439-89-6, Iron, biological studies 7439-95-4, Magnesium, biological studies 7440-06-4D, Platinum, complexes 7440-25-7, Tantalum, biological studies 7440-26-8, Technetium, biological studies 7440-39-3, Barium, biological studies 7440-39-3D, Barium, compds. 7440-41-7, Beryllium, biological studies 7440-47-3, Chromium, biological studies 7440-50-8, Copper, biological studies 7631-86-9, Silica, biological studies 7689-03-4, Camptothecin 9002-72-6, Growth hormone 9002-84-0, Polytetrafluoroethylene 9003-07-0, Polypropylene 9003-27-4, Polyisobutylene 9003-53-6, Polystyrene 9003-63-8, Poly(butyl methacrylate) 9004-61-9, Hyaluronic acid 9004-74-4, Methoxypolyethylene glycol 9005-49-6, Heparin, biological studies 9005-49-6D, Heparin, complex with benzalkonium chloride 9012-76-4, Chitosan 9061-61-4, Nerve growth factor 9067-32-7D, Sodium hyaluronate, crosslinked 10102-43-9, Nitric oxide, biological studies 10118-90-8, Minocycline 11056-06-7, Bleomycin 12597-68-1, Stainless steel, biological studies 14110-64-6, Cytochalasin A 14807-96-6, Talc, biological studies 14808-60-7, Quartz, biological studies 15663-27-1, Cisplatin 22260-51-1, Bromocriptine mesylate 23214-92-8, Doxorubicin

24280-93-1, Mycophenolic acid 24937-78-8, Poly(ethylene-vinyl acetate)
 25067-34-9, Ethylene-vinyl alcohol copolymer 25104-18-1, Poly(L-lysine)
 25322-68-3, Polyethylene glycol 26780-50-7, Glycolide-lactide copolymer
 32222-06-3, 1 α ,25-Dihydroxyvitamin D3 33069-62-4, Paclitaxel
 33419-42-0, Etoposide 36791-04-5, Ribavirin 38000-06-5, Poly(L-lysine)
 42503-45-7D, tetrasulfhydryl derivative 53123-88-9, Sirolimus 53902-12-8,
 Tranilast 55837-20-2, Halofuginone 59865-13-3, Cyclosporin A
 60084-10-8, Tiazofurin 62031-54-3, Fibroblast growth factor
 65271-80-9, Mitoxantrone 79902-63-9, Simvastatin 83869-56-1, GM-CSF
 84238-67-5, Mercox 86102-31-0, TIMP **proteinase** inhibitor
 87771-40-2, Optiray 320 106096-93-9, BFGF 108736-35-2, Angiopeptin
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 Thiophenfurin 169501-65-9 169799-04-6, CGS 27023A 185681-64-5, QP 2
 189460-40-0, Connective tissue growth factor 193022-04-7, Ro 1130830
 207986-05-8, Glycolide-lactide-polyethylene glycol block copolymer
 221877-54-9, ABT 578 237080-85-2, Mercox CL 2B 259188-38-0, BMS 275291
 302781-03-9 365564-13-2, L-Lactide-polyethylene glycol monomethyl ether
 block copolymer 852060-45-8, BCP 671 852060-49-2, Lantrunculin D
 RL: DEV (Device component use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological
 study); USES (Uses)

(intravascular devices for delivery of fibrosis-inducing agents for
 treatment of vascular disease)

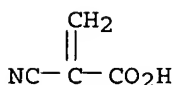
IT 15802-18-3D, Cyanoacrylic acid, derivs.

RL: DEV (Device component use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological
 study); USES (Uses)

(adhesives; intravascular devices for delivery of
 fibrosis-inducing agents for treatment of vascular disease)

RN 15802-18-3 HCAPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-cyano- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



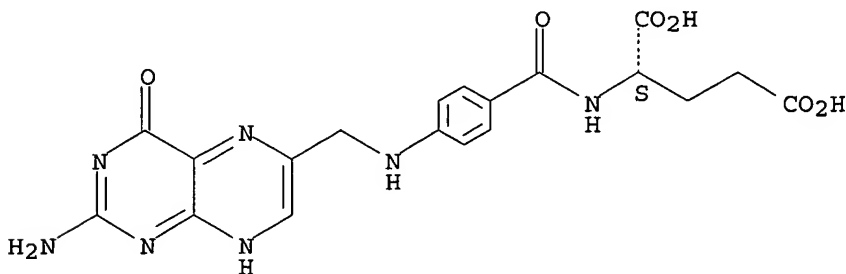
IT 59-30-3, Folic acid, biological studies

RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
 (antagonists; intravascular devices for delivery of fibrosis-inducing
 agents for treatment of vascular disease)

RN 59-30-3 HCAPLUS

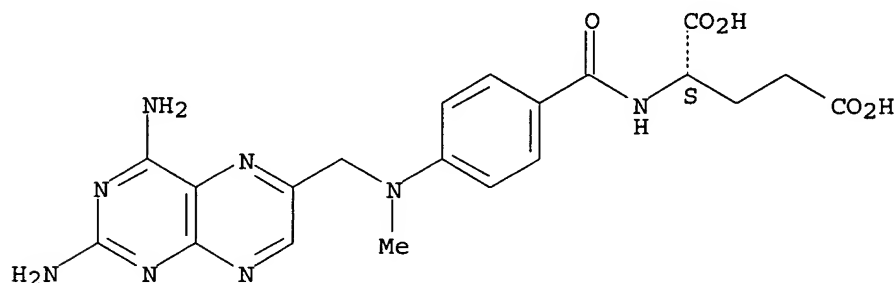
CN L-Glutamic acid, N-[4-[(2-amino-1,4-dihydro-4-oxo-6-
 pteridinyl)methyl]amino]benzoyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



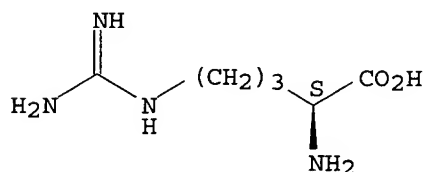
IT 59-05-2, Methotrexate 74-79-3, L-Arginine, biological studies
 RL: DEV (Device component use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (intravascular devices for delivery of fibrosis-inducing agents for treatment of vascular disease)
 RN 59-05-2 HCAPLUS
 CN L-Glutamic acid, N-[4-[[[(2,4-diamino-6-pteridiny)l)methyl]methylamino]benzo yl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 74-79-3 HCAPLUS
 CN L-Arginine (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



L103 ANSWER 7 OF 42 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:451247 HCAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 142:487653
 TITLE: Medical implants and fibrosis-inducing agents
 INVENTOR(S): Hunter, William L.; Gravett, David M.; Toleikis, Philip M.; Maiti, Arpita; Signore, Pierre E.; Liggins, Richard T.
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Angiotech International A.-G., Switz.
 SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 2095 pp.
 CODEN: PIXXD2
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: English
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 16
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2005046746	A2	20050526	WO 2004-US37335	20041110
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC,				

LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI,
 NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY,
 TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW
 RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM,
 AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK,
 EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO,
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 NE, SN, TD, TG

US 2005149158	A1	20050707	US 2004-409	20041129
US 2005175662	A1	20050811	US 2004-451	20041129
US 2005175661	A1	20050811	US 2004-999205	20041129
US 2005186243	A1	20050825	US 2004-97	20041129
US 2005186242	A1	20050825	US 2004-999204	20041129
US 2005191331	A1	20050901	US 2004-1419	20041130
US 2005175663	A1	20050811	US 2004-1791	20041202
US 2005181008	A1	20050818	US 2004-1786	20041202
US 2005181011	A1	20050818	US 2004-1792	20041202
US 2005143817	A1	20050630	US 2004-6899	20041207
US 2005177103	A1	20050811	US 2004-6314	20041207
US 2005177225	A1	20050811	US 2004-6895	20041207
US 2005181004	A1	20050818	US 2004-6289	20041207

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:

US 2003-518785P	P	20031110
US 2003-523908P	P	20031120
US 2003-524023P	P	20031120
US 2004-578471P	P	20040609
US 2004-586861P	P	20040709
US 2003-525226P	P	20031124
US 2003-526541P	P	20031203
US 2004-582833P	P	20040624
US 2004-986231	A1	20041110
US 2004-986450	A1	20041110

AB A method comprises introducing into an intervertebral disk space of a patient, a therapeutically effective amount of a fibrosing agent. Thus, a medical implant was coated with poly(L-lysine) solution in water. The polylysine was deposited on both ends of the implant.

IC ICM A61L027-00

ICS A61L027-54; A61L031-00; A61L031-16

CC 63-7 (Pharmaceuticals)

IT **Medical goods**

(bone cements; medical implants and fibrosis-inducing agents)

IT **Adhesion, physical**

Angiogenesis

Anti-inflammatory agents

Anticoagulants

Artery

Bone

Cell proliferation

Ceramics

Coating materials

Connective tissue

Dissolution

Dyes

Epithelium

Extracellular matrix

Fibroblast

Fibrosis

Human

Infection

Inflammation

Medical goods

Muscle

Nerve

Pigments, nonbiological

Silk

Spinal cord

Sterilization and Disinfection

Surfactants

(medical implants and fibrosis-inducing agents)

IT Medical goods

(sutures; medical implants and fibrosis-inducing agents)

IT 59-30-3, Folic acid, biological studies

RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

(antagonists; medical implants and fibrosis-inducing agents)

IT 50-02-2, Dexamethasone 50-28-2, Estra-1,3,5(10)-triene-3,17-diol (17 β)-, biological studies 50-99-7, Dextrose, biological studies 51-21-8, 5-Fluorouracil 56-53-1, Diethylstilbestrol 56-81-5, Glycerin, biological studies 57-50-1, Sucrose, biological studies 59-05-2, Methotrexate 60-54-8, Tetracycline 64-17-5, Ethanol, biological studies 67-68-5, DMSO, biological studies 79-10-7D, Acrylic acid, esters, polymers 79-41-4D, Methacrylic acid, esters, polymers 100-42-5D, Styrene, polymers 106-99-0D, Butadiene, polymers 127-07-1, Hydroxyurea 139-88-8, Sotradecol 302-79-4, all-trans-Retinoic acid 471-34-1, Calcium carbonate, biological studies 518-28-5, Podophyllotoxin 564-25-0, Doxycycline 1191-50-0 1306-06-5, Hydroxylapatite 1332-37-2, Iron oxide, biological studies 4759-48-2, Isotretinoin 7439-89-6, Iron, biological studies 7439-95-4, Magnesium, biological studies 7439-96-5, Manganese, biological studies 7440-06-4D, Platinum, complexes 7440-25-7, Tantalum, biological studies 7440-26-8, Technetium, biological studies 7440-32-6, Titanium, biological studies 7440-39-3, Barium, biological studies 7440-47-3, Chromium, biological studies 7440-50-8, Copper, biological studies 7440-54-2, Gadolinium, biological studies 7631-86-9, Silica, biological studies 7647-14-5, Sodium chloride, biological studies 7689-03-4, Camptothecin 7758-87-4, Tricalcium phosphate 7761-88-8, Silver nitrate, biological studies 7778-18-9, Calcium sulfate 8031-09-2, Sodium morrhuate 9002-72-6, Growth hormone 9002-84-0, PTFE 9002-88-4, Polyethylene 9002-92-0, Polidocanol 9003-05-8, Polyacrylamide 9003-07-0, Polypropylene 9003-39-8, Polyvinylpyrrolidone 9003-53-6, Polystyrene 9004-34-6, Cellulose, biological studies 9004-34-6D, Cellulose, esters 9004-61-9, Hyaluronic acid 9005-25-8, Starch, biological studies 9005-32-7, Alginic acid 9005-49-6, Heparin, biological studies 9012-76-4, Chitosan 9061-61-4, NGF 10118-90-8, Minocycline 11056-06-7, Bleomycin 11128-99-7, Angiotensin II 12167-74-7, Calcium hydroxide phosphate (Ca₅(OH)(PO₄)₃) 14807-96-6, Talc, biological studies 15663-27-1, Cisplatin 15802-18-3D, Cyanoacrylic acid, esters, polymers 17031-92-4, Calcium pyrophosphate dihydrate 23214-92-8, Doxorubicin 24937-78-8, Ethylene-vinyl acetate copolymer 25034-86-0, Methylmethacrylate-styrene copolymer 25104-18-1, Poly(L-lysine) 25322-68-3, Polyethylene glycol 25614-03-3, Bromocriptine 26780-50-7, Glycolide-lactide copolymer 26966-14-3 27964-99-4, Poly(D-lysine hydrobromide) 32222-06-3, 1 α ,25-Dihydroxyvitamin D₃ 33419-42-0, Etoposide 34346-01-5, Glycolic acid-lactic acid copolymer 38000-06-5, Poly(L-lysine), SRU 50903-99-6, L-NAME 59216-10-3, Monosodium urate monohydrate 59865-13-3, Cyclosporin A 61912-98-9, Insulin-like growth factor 62031-54-3, FGF 65271-80-9, Mitoxantrone 83869-56-1, GM-CSF 106096-93-9, Basic fibroblast growth factor 125265-78-3, N-Carboxybutyl chitosan 127464-60-2, VEGF 189460-40-0, Connective tissue growth

factor 302781-03-9 511550-73-5

RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(medical implants and fibrosis-inducing agents)

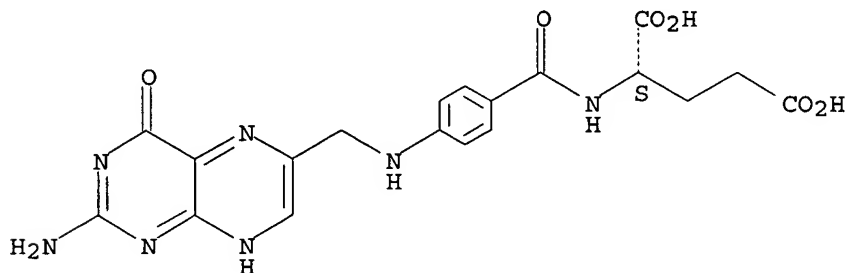
IT 59-30-3, Folic acid, biological studies

RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(antagonists; medical implants and fibrosis-inducing agents)

RN 59-30-3 HCAPLUS

CN L-Glutamic acid, N-[4-[[[(2-amino-1,4-dihydro-4-oxo-6-pteridiny]methyl]amino]benzoyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



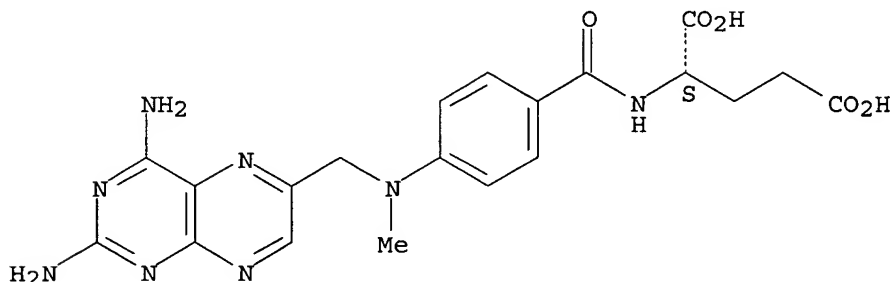
IT 59-05-2, Methotrexate 15802-18-3D, Cyanoacrylic acid, esters, polymers 50903-99-6, L-NAME

RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(medical implants and fibrosis-inducing agents)

RN 59-05-2 HCAPLUS

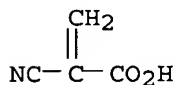
CN L-Glutamic acid, N-[4-[[[(2,4-diamino-6-pteridiny]methyl]methylamino]benzoyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 15802-18-3 HCAPLUS

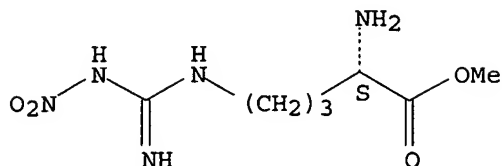
CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-cyano- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 50903-99-6 HCAPLUS

CN L-Ornithine, N5-[imino(nitroamino)methyl]-, methyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



L103 ANSWER 8 OF 42 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:323779 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 142:397824

TITLE: Biocompatibly coated medical implants

INVENTOR(S): Rathenow, Jorg; Ban, Andreas; Kunstmann, Jorgen;
Mayer, Bernhard; Asgari, Soheil

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Germany

SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 22 pp., Cont.-in-part of Appl.
No. PCT/EP04/04985.

CODEN: USXXCO

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 9

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 2005079200	A1	20050414	US 2004-938995	20040910
DE 10322182	A1	20041202	DE 2003-10322182	20030516
DE 10324415	A1	20041216	DE 2003-10324415	20030528
DE 10333098	A1	20050210	DE 2003-10333098	20030721
WO 2004101017	A2	20041125	WO 2004-EP4985	20040510
WO 2004101017	A3	20050303		

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW

RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: DE 2003-10322182 A 20030516
DE 2003-10324415 A 20030528
DE 2003-10333098 A 20030721
WO 2004-EP4985 A2 20040510

AB Implantable medical devices with biocompatible coatings and processes for their production are described. The present invention relates in particular to medical implantable devices coated with a carbon-containing layer which devices are produced by at least partially coating the device with a polymer film and heating the polymer film in an atmospheric which is essentially free from oxygen to temps. in the region of 200 °C to 2500 °C., a carbon-containing layer being produced on the implantable medical device. Duroplan glass fibers were coated by immersion coating with a com. packaging varnish in an application weight of 2.0×10^{-4} g/cm².

Following subsequent pyrolysis with carbonization at 800° C. for 48 h, a loss of weight of the coating to 0.33x10⁻⁴ g/cm² took place. The previously colorless coating turned a glossy black and was hardly transparent any longer after carbonization. A test of the adhesion of the coating by bending in a radius of 180° did not result in any detachment, i.e. optically detectable damage to the surface.

- IC ICM A61F002-02
- ICS B05D003-00; A61F002-06; A61F002-28; A61F002-24
- INCL 424423000; 427002240; 623023500; 623001460; 623002420
- CC 63-7 (Pharmaceuticals)
- Section cross-reference(s): 38, 56
- IT Bone morphogenetic **proteins**
- RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
- (2, recombinant human; biocompatibly coated medical implants)
- IT Cytokines
- RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
- (Monocyte chemotactic **protein**; biocompatibly coated medical implants)
- IT **Adhesives**
- Adrenoceptor agonists
- Adrenoceptor antagonists
- Alkylating agents, biological
- Anti-infective agents
- Antiarrhythmics
- Antibiotics
- Antibiotics
- Antiviral agents
- Bone
- Calcium channel blockers
- Ceramics
- Cytotoxic agents
- Dopamine agonists
- Fibrinolytics
- Medical goods**
- Solvents
- Vasodilators
- (biocompatibly coated medical implants)
- IT Acrylic polymers, biological studies
- Albumins, biological studies
- Alkyd resins
- Alloys, biological studies
- Aminoplasts
- Bitumens
- Carbon fibers, biological studies
- Caseins, biological studies
- Chlorinated natural rubber
- Collagens, biological studies
- Epoxy resins, biological studies
- Fibrinogens
- Fluoropolymers, biological studies
- Gelatins, biological studies
- Glass, biological studies
- Glass fibers, biological studies
- Metals, biological studies
- Paraffin waxes, biological studies
- Phenolic resins, biological studies
- Polyamides**, biological studies
- Polyesters, biological studies
- Polyethers, biological studies

Polymers, biological studies
 Polyolefins
 Polyoxyalkylenes, biological studies
 Polyphosphazenes
 Polysaccharides, biological studies
 Polysiloxanes, biological studies
 Polyurethanes, biological studies
 Shellac
 Vinyl compounds, biological studies
 Waxes
 RL: DEV (Device component use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (biocompatibly coated medical implants)

IT **Bone morphogenetic proteins**
 RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (biocompatibly coated medical implants)

IT **Lipoproteins**
 RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (biocompatibly coated medical implants)

IT **Proteins**
 RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (biocompatibly coated medical implants)

IT **Polyamides, biological studies**
 RL: DEV (Device component use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (poly(amino acids); biocompatibly coated medical implants)

IT **Medical goods**
 (stents; biocompatibly coated medical implants)

IT 107-73-3, Phosphoryl choline 7439-95-4D, Magnesium, alloys 7439-98-7, Molybdenum, biological studies 7440-03-1D, Niobium, alloys 7440-06-4, Platinum, biological studies 7440-21-3, Silicon, biological studies 7440-25-7, Tantalum, biological studies 7440-32-6, Titanium, biological studies 7440-32-6D, Titanium, alloys 7440-33-7, Tungsten, biological studies 7440-44-0, Carbon, biological studies 7440-48-4D, Cobalt, alloys 9000-07-1, Carrageenan 9002-84-0, Polytetrafluoroethylene 9002-86-2, Polyvinyl chloride 9002-88-4, Polyethylene 9002-89-5, Polyvinyl alcohol 9003-07-0, Polypropylene 9003-08-1, Melamine resin 9003-17-2, Polybutadiene 9003-27-4, Polyisobutene 9003-28-5, Polybutene 9003-29-6, Polybutene 9003-39-8, Polyvinylpyrrolidone 9003-53-6, Polystyrene 9004-32-4, Carboxymethylcellulose 9004-34-6, Cellulose, biological studies 9004-54-0, Dextran, biological studies 9004-61-9, Hyaluronic acid 9004-64-2, Hydroxypropyl cellulose 9004-65-3, Hydroxypropyl methylcellulose 9004-67-5, Methylcellulose 9005-25-8, Starch, biological studies 9005-32-7, Alginic acid 9078-70-0, Polypentene 12597-68-1, Stainless steel, biological studies 12646-94-5D, Mp35n, alloys 12683-48-6 12724-48-0, (ASTMF1314 24937-78-8, Polyethylene vinyl acetate 25014-41-9, Polyacrylonitrile 25038-59-9, biological studies 25087-26-7, Poly(meth)acrylic acid 25190-06-1, Polytetramethylene glycol 25322-68-3, Polyethylene oxide 25322-69-4, Polypropylene oxide 26063-00-3, Polyhydroxybutyrate 26099-09-2, Polymaleic acid 26680-10-4 26744-04-7 26780-50-7 30209-88-2 31621-87-1, Polydioxanone 53237-50-6 60608-23-3, Astmf 136 68054-07-9, ASTMF1586 102190-94-3, Polyhydroxyvaleric acid 105657-12-3, Astmf 1295 111985-13-8 134849-50-6, ASTM F138 259675-91-7, Astmf1058 681029-93-6, Carboxymethylcellulose phthalate 691397-13-4, Pluronic 756482-31-2 756869-89-3, Astmf 2066
 RL: DEV (Device component use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

(biocompatibly coated medical implants)

IT 50-02-2, Dexamethasone 50-23-7, Hydrocortisone 50-24-8, Prednisolone 50-56-6, Oxytocin, biological studies 50-78-2, Acetyl salicylic acid 51-41-2, Norepinephrine 51-43-4, Epinephrine 51-45-6, Histamine, biological studies 51-61-6, Dopamine, biological studies 52-53-9, Verapamil 53-03-2, Prednisone 53-06-5, Cortisone 53-86-1, Indomethacin 54-05-7, Chloroquine 56-23-5, Carbontetrachloride, biological studies 56-54-2, Quinidine 56-75-7, Chloramphenicol 57-22-7, Vincristin 57-62-5 57-92-1, Streptomycin, biological studies 58-14-0, Pyrimethamine 58-61-7, Adenosine, biological studies 58-63-9, Inosine 59-05-2, Methotrexate 59-30-3D, Folic acid, analogs 60-54-8, Tetracycline 61-33-6, Benzyl penicillin, biological studies 61-68-7, Mefenamic acid 62-55-5, Thioacetamide 64-17-5, Ethanol, biological studies 68-35-9, Sulfadiazin 69-53-4, Ampicillin 71-63-6, Digitoxin 79-57-2, Oxytetracycline 80-08-0, Dapsone 83-43-2, Methylprednisolone 87-08-1, Phenoxymethylpenicillin 114-07-8, Erythromycin 118-42-3, Hydroxychloroquine 119-04-0, Framycetin 120-73-0D, Purine, analogs 124-94-7, Triamcinolone 127-07-1, Hydroxycarbamide 127-31-1, Fludrocortisone 137-58-6, Lidocaine 140-64-7, Pentamidine diisethionate 152-47-6, Sulfalene 154-21-2, Lincomycin 289-95-2D, Pyrimidine, analogs 302-79-4, Tretinoin 356-12-7, Fluocinonide 361-37-5 365-26-4, Oxilofrine 370-14-9, Pholedrine 378-44-9, Betamethasone 382-67-2, Desoximetasone 443-48-1, Metronidazol 466-06-8, Proscillaridin 484-23-1, Dihydralazine 500-92-5, Proguanil 511-12-6, Dihydroergotamine 525-66-6, Propranolol 536-21-0, Norfenefrine 552-94-3, Salsalate 555-30-6, Methyldopa 564-25-0, Doxycycline 586-06-1, Orciprenaline 630-60-4, Ouabain 630-93-3 644-62-2 660-27-5, Diisopropyl amine dichloroacetate 709-55-7, Etilefrine 738-70-5, Trimethoprim 768-94-5, Amantadine 807-38-5, Fluocinolone 865-21-4, Vinblastin 1066-17-7, Colistin 1306-05-4, Fluorapatite (Ca₅F(PO₄)₃) 1306-06-5, Hydroxyl apatite 1393-87-9, Fusafungin 1403-66-3, Gentamicin 1404-00-8, Mitomycin 1404-04-2, Neomycin 1404-26-8, Polymyxin B 1404-90-6, Vancomycin 1406-11-7, Polymyxin 1524-88-5, Flurandrenolide 1695-77-8, Spectinomycin 1951-25-3, Amiodarone 2589-47-1, Prajmalium bitartrate, biological studies 2809-21-4, Etidronic acid 3056-17-5, Stavudine 3093-35-4, Halcinonide 3385-03-3, Flunisolid 3737-09-5, Disopyramide 3930-20-9, Sotalol 4360-12-7, Ajmaline 4419-39-0, Beclomethasone 4428-95-9, Foscarnet 4828-27-7, Clocortolone 4936-47-4, Nifuratel 5104-49-4, Flurbiprofen 5355-48-6 6452-71-7, Oxprenolol 6990-06-3, Fusidinic acid 7440-06-4D, Platinum, compds. 7440-41-7, Beryllium, biological studies 7440-66-6, Zinc, biological studies 7481-89-2, Zalcitabine 7631-86-9, Silica, biological studies 7681-49-4, Sodium fluoride, biological studies 7758-87-4, Tricalcium phosphate 8001-27-2, Hirudin 8025-81-8, Spiramycin 8067-24-1, Codergocrine mesylate 9000-94-6, Antithrombin III 9001-90-5, Plasmin 9002-01-1, Streptokinase 9002-60-2, Corticotropin, biological studies 9002-71-5, Thyrotrophin 9002-72-6, Growth hormone 9005-49-6, Heparin, biological studies 9005-49-6D, Heparin, analogs 9007-12-9, Calcitonin 9012-76-4, Chitosan 9039-53-6, Urokinase 9061-61-4, NGF 10118-90-8, Minocycline 10163-15-2, Disodium fluorophosphate 10596-23-3, Clodronic acid 11056-06-7, Bleomycin 11096-26-7, Erythropoietin 11111-12-9, Cephalosporins 11128-99-7, Angiotensin II 12629-01-5, Somatropin 13010-20-3D, Nitrosourea, derivs. 13292-46-1, Rifampicin 13463-67-7, Titanium dioxide, biological studies 14402-89-2, Nitroprusside-sodium 14636-12-5, Terlipressin 14701-21-4, Silver ion, biological studies 15307-86-5, Diclofenac 15663-27-1, Cisplatinum 15686-71-2, Cefalexin 15687-27-1, Ibuprofen 15802-18-3D, Cyanoacrylic acid, derivs.

16662-47-8, Gallopamil 16679-58-6, Desmopressin 16846-24-5, Josamycin
 18323-44-9, Clindamycin 19216-56-9, Prazosin 19387-91-8, Tinidazol
 19388-87-5, Taurolidine 20830-75-5, Digoxin 21256-18-8, Oxaprozin
 21829-25-4, Nifedipine 22071-15-4, Ketoprofen 22204-53-1, Naproxen
 22254-24-6, Ipratropium bromide 22494-42-4, Diflunisal 23155-02-4,
 Fosfomycin 23214-92-8, Doxorubicin 25104-18-1, Polylysine
 25122-41-2, Clobetasol 25614-03-3, Bromocriptin 25953-19-9, Cefazolin
 26023-30-3, Poly[oxy(1-methyl-2-oxo-1,2-ethanediy)] 26100-51-6,
 Polylactic acid 26171-23-3, Tolmetin 26787-78-0, Amoxicillin
 26807-65-8, Indapamide 26844-12-2, Indoramin 29122-68-7, Atenolol
 29679-58-1, Fenoprofen 30516-87-1, Zidovudine 30578-37-1 30685-43-9,
 Methyldigoxin 31135-62-3D, Aminoquinoline, derivs. 31828-71-4,
 Mexiletine 32986-56-4, Tobramycin 33069-62-4, Paclitaxel 33515-09-2,
 Gonadorelin 33774-52-6, Detajmium bitartrate, biological studies
 34368-04-2, Dobutamine 34661-75-1, Urapidil 35607-66-0, Cefoxitin
 36322-90-4, Piroxicam 36791-04-5, Ribavirin 36877-68-6D,
 Nitroimidazole, derivs. 37203-62-6, Factor XIIa 37517-28-5, Amikacin
 38000-06-5, Polylysine 38194-50-2, Sulindac 38304-91-5, Minoxidil
 39562-70-4, Nitrendipine 40391-99-9 41340-25-4, Etodolac 41575-94-4,
 Carboplatinum 41708-72-9, Tocainide 42399-41-7, Diltiazem
 42794-76-3, Midodrine 42924-53-8, Nabumetone 50370-12-2, Cefadroxil
 50972-17-3, Bacampicillin 51022-69-6, Amcinonide 51110-01-1,
 Somatostatin 51264-14-3, Amsacrine 51384-51-1, Metoprolol
 51481-65-3, Mezlocillin 51940-44-4, Pipemidic acid 53123-88-9,
 Sirolimus 53230-10-7, Mefloquin 53714-56-0, Leuporelin 53910-25-1,
 Pentostatin 53994-73-3, Cefaclor 54063-53-5, Propafenone 54143-56-5,
 Flecainide (acetate) 55142-85-3, Ticlopidine 55268-75-2, Cefuroxim
 56391-56-1, Netilmicin 57773-63-4, Triptorelin 57982-77-1, Buserelin
 58066-85-6, Miltefosine 59277-89-3, Aciclovir 61036-62-2, Teicoplanin
 61477-96-1, Piperacillin 61622-34-2, Cefotiam 61825-94-3, Oxaliplatin
 61912-98-9, IGF 62031-54-3, Fibroblast growth factor 62229-50-9,
 Epidermal growth factor 62683-29-8, Colony-stimulating factor
 63590-64-7, Terazosin 64544-07-6, Cefuroxime axetil 65807-02-5,
 Goserelin 66376-36-1, Alendronic acid 67452-97-5, Alclometasone
 RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

(biocompatibly coated medical implants)

IT 67763-96-6, Insulin-like growth factor I 67763-97-7, Insulin-like growth
 factor II 68335-15-9, Porfimer 68373-14-8, Sulbactam 69304-47-8,
 Brivudine 69655-05-6, Didanosine 70458-96-7, Norfloxacin 71125-38-7,
 Meloxicam 72559-06-9, Rifabutin 73771-04-7, Prednicarbate
 74011-58-8, Enoxacin 74103-06-3, Ketorolac 74191-85-8, Doxazosin
 76470-66-1, Loracarbef 76932-56-4, Nafarelin 77671-31-9, Enoximone
 78110-38-0, Aztreonam 78415-72-2, Milrinone 79350-37-1, Cefixim
 79660-72-3, Fleroxacin 80214-83-1, Roxithromycin 80738-43-8,
 Lincosamide 80755-51-7, Bunazosin 81103-11-9, Clarithromycin
 81147-92-4, Esmolol 81669-57-0, Anistreplase 82410-32-0, Ganciclovir
 82419-36-1, Ofloxacin 82657-92-9, Prourokinase 82768-85-2, Quinaprilat
 83105-70-8, Sultamicillin tosylate 83150-76-9, Octreotide 83647-97-6,
 Spirapril 83869-56-1, GM-CSF 83905-01-5, Azithromycin 84420-34-8,
 Paromomycin 85721-33-1, Ciprofloxacin 86784-80-7, Corticorelin
 87239-81-4, Cefpodoxime proxetil 87679-37-6, Trandolapril 88768-40-5,
 Cilazapril 89371-37-9, Imidapril 89943-82-8, Cicletanine 89987-06-4,
 Tiludronic acid) 90566-53-3, Fluticasone 95233-18-4, Atovaquone
 96036-03-2, Meropenem 97519-39-6, Ceftibutene 97682-44-5, Irinotecan
 98530-76-8, Drotrecogin alpha 98651-66-2, Halobetasol 100986-85-4,
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 104993-28-4, Fondaparinux) 105102-22-5, Mometasone 105462-24-6
 105857-23-6, Alteplase 106096-92-8 106096-93-9, Basic fibroblast
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113665-84-2, Clopidogrel 113852-37-2, Cidofovir 114084-78-5, Ibandronate 114632-31-4D, Diaminopyrimidine, derivs. 114977-28-5, Docetaxel 118072-93-8, Zoledronic acid 120287-85-6, Cetrorelix 123626-67-5, Endothelin 1 123948-87-8, Topotecan 124832-26-4, Valaciclovir 124904-93-4, Ganirelix 127464-60-2, Vascular endothelial growth factor 127779-20-8, Saquinavir 133040-01-4, Eprosartan 134678-17-4, Lamivudine 136470-78-5, Abacavir 137862-53-4, Valsartan 139110-80-8, Zanamivir 143653-53-6, Abciximab 144689-63-4, Olmesartan medoxomil 144701-48-4, Telmisartan 145040-37-5, Candesartancilexetil 147127-20-6, Tenofovir 147536-97-8, Bosentan 150378-17-9, Indinavir 151096-09-2, Moxifloxacin 152459-95-5, Imatinib 153559-49-0, Bexarotene 153832-46-3, Ertapenem 155213-67-5, Ritonavir 159989-64-7, Nelfinavir 161814-49-9, Amprenavir 162011-90-7, Rofecoxib 165800-03-3, Linezolid 169590-42-5, Celecoxib 175865-60-8, Valganciclovir 191114-48-4, Telithromycin 192725-17-0, Lopinavir 196618-13-0, Oseltamivir

RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(biocompatibly coated medical implants)

IT 30209-88-2

RL: DEV (Device component use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(biocompatibly coated medical implants)

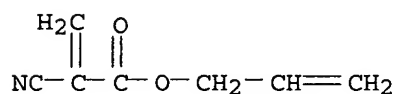
RN 30209-88-2 HCAPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-cyano-, 2-propenyl ester, homopolymer (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 7324-02-9

CMF C7 H7 N O2



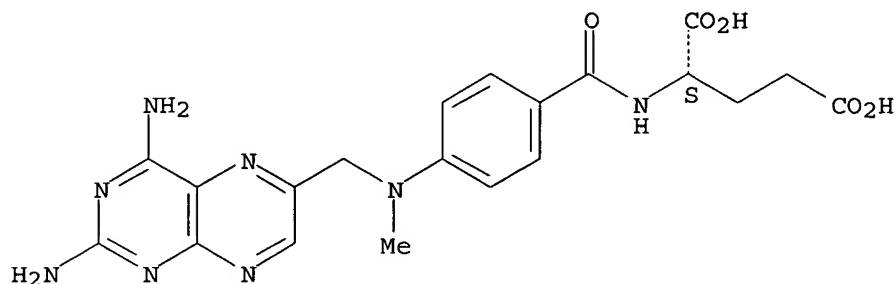
IT 59-05-2, Methotrexate 59-30-3D, Folic acid, analogs 555-30-6, Methyldopa 15802-18-3D, Cyanoacrylic acid, derivs. 137862-53-4, Valsartan

RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(biocompatibly coated medical implants)

RN 59-05-2 HCAPLUS

CN L-Glutamic acid, N-[4-[(2,4-diamino-6-pteridinyl)methyl]methylamino]benzoyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

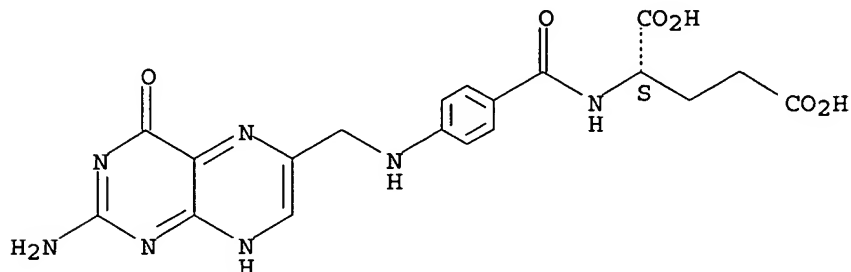
Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 59-30-3 HCAPLUS

CN L-Glutamic acid, N-[4-[(2-amino-1,4-dihydro-4-oxo-6-pteridiny)methyl]amino]benzoyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

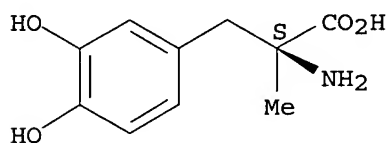
Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 555-30-6 HCAPLUS

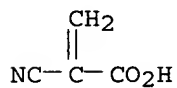
CN L-Tyrosine, 3-hydroxy- α -methyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (-).



RN 15802-18-3 HCAPLUS

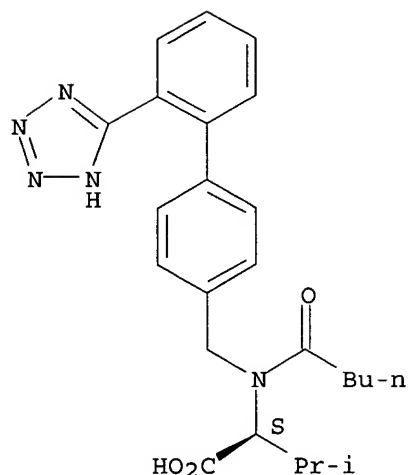
CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-cyano- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 137862-53-4 HCAPLUS

CN L-Valine, N-(1-oxopentyl)-N-[[2'-(1H-tetrazol-5-yl)[1,1'-biphenyl]-4-yl]methyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



L103 ANSWER 9 OF 42 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:294467 HCAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 142:342003
 TITLE: Light energized tissue adhesive
 INVENTOR(S): Devore, Dale P.; Devore, Braden P.; Soltz, Barbara A.;
 Soltz, Robert; Soltz, Michael A.
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Tissue Adhesive Technologies, Inc., USA
 SOURCE: U.S., 17 pp.
 CODEN: USXXAM
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: English
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 6875427	B1	20050405	US 2001-973332	20011009
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2001-973332	20011009

AB Consistent with the present invention, tissue adhesive compns. and an associated laser exposure system are provided for bonding or sealing biol. tissues. The compns. are comprised of chemical derivatized soluble collagen which is formulated to concns. ranging from 300 mg/mL (30%) to 800 mg/mL (80%) collagen **protein**. In particular, type I collagen, for example, is first prepared by extraction from bovine or porcine hide and purified. The collagen preps. are then chemical derivatized with sulfhydryl reagents to improve cohesive strength and with secondary derivatizing agents, such as carboxyl groups, to improve the adhesive strength of the solder to the tissue. The compns. are then formed into viscous solns., gels or solid films, which when exposed to energy generated from an IR laser, for example, undergo thermally induced phase transitions. Solid or semi-solid **protein** compns. become less viscous enabling the high concentration **protein** to penetrate the interstices of treated biol. tissue or to fill voids in tissue. As thermal energy is released into the surrounding environment, the **protein** compns. again become solid or semi-solid, adhering to the treated tissue or tissue space.

IC ICM A61K038-00
 INCL 424078030; 522068000; 514526000; 128898000
 CC 63-7 (Pharmaceuticals)
 IT **Adhesives**

(biol. tissue; light energized tissue adhesives comprising derivatized collagen gels)

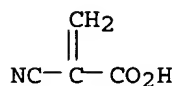
IT **Medical goods**
(tissue adhesives; light energized tissue adhesives comprising derivatized collagen gels)

IT **15802-18-3D**, Cyanoacrylic acid, esters, polymers
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(light energized tissue adhesives comprising derivatized collagen gels)

IT **15802-18-3D**, Cyanoacrylic acid, esters, polymers
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(light energized tissue adhesives comprising derivatized collagen gels)

RN 15802-18-3 HCAPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-cyano- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



REFERENCE COUNT: 51 THERE ARE 51 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L103 ANSWER 10 OF 42 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:756044 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 141:266048

TITLE: Medical implants with carbon-containing surfaces that are functionalized

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Blue Membranes GmbH, Germany

SOURCE: Ger. Gebrauchsmusterschrift, 18 pp.

CODEN: GGXXFR

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: German

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 9

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
DE 202004009061	U1	20040916	DE 2004-202004009061	20040528
DE 10324415	A1	20041216	DE 2003-10324415	20030528
DE 10333098	A1	20050210	DE 2003-10333098	20030721
DE 10333099	A1	20050210	DE 2003-10333099	20030721
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			DE 2003-10324415	A1 20030528
			DE 2003-10333098	A1 20030721
			DE 2003-10333099	A1 20030721

AB The invention concerns medical implants with carbon-containing surfaces that are functionalized; the surfaces are prepared by (a) preparing a medical implant with a carbon-containing surface; (b) activation of the carbon layer by creating porosity; (c) functionalization of the activated, carbon-containing layer. The carbon layer can be prepared by pyrolysis, CVD, PVD, sputtering, ion implantation. The medical devices are prepared from carbon, carbon-composite material, glass, ceramics, glass fibers, carbon fibers, metals, stainless steel, titanium, tantalum, platinum, nitinol, alloys, artificial bone, minerals, and their combinations. Artificial blood vessels, stents, coronary stents, peripheral stents, orthopedic implants, artificial hearts and heart valves, artificial bones and joints are prepared. The carbon layer is activated with oxidation or reducing agents in the presence of air, oxygen, nitrogen monoxide, oxidative acids; heat and/or ultrasound can be applied. The activated implant surfaces are

functionalized with drugs, microorganisms, plant, animal or human cells.
The invention also concerns controlled-release implanted drug delivery systems.

IC ICM A61L027-50

CC 63-7 (Pharmaceuticals)

IT Bone morphogenetic **proteins**

RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(2, recombinant human; medical implants with carbon-containing surfaces that are functionalized)

IT **Proteins**

RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(Monocyte chemotactic **protein**; medical implants with carbon-containing surfaces that are functionalized)

IT **Proteins**

RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(fibroblast stimulating factor 1; medical implants with carbon-containing surfaces that are functionalized)

IT **Proteins**

RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(lipocalin, antagonists; medical implants with carbon-containing surfaces that are functionalized)

IT **Adhesives**

Adrenoceptor agonists

Air

Anti-inflammatory agents

Antiarrhythmics

Antihypertensives

Antihypotensives

Antiviral agents

Biocompatibility

Calcium channel blockers

Carbonization

Cell

Coating process

Cytotoxic agents

Dopamine agonists

Fibrinolytics

Heat

Human

Ion implantation

Oxidizing agents

Platelet aggregation inhibitors

Pore size

Porosity

Reducing agents

Sound and Ultrasound

Stem cell

Vasodilators

pH

(medical implants with carbon-containing surfaces that are functionalized)

IT Albumins, biological studies

Alkaloids, biological studies

Aluminates

Amino acids, biological studies

Anthracyclines

Antiandrogens

Antibodies and Immunoglobulins

Antiestrogens

Bone morphogenetic **proteins**

Carbonates, biological studies
 Caseins, biological studies
 Collagens, biological studies
 Corticosteroids, biological studies
 DNA

Fibrinogens
 Fibronectins
 Fluoropolymers, biological studies
 Gelatins, biological studies
 Glucocorticoids
 Glycolipids

Glycoproteins

Gonadotropins
 Growth factors, animal
 Interleukin 1
 Interleukin 2
 Interleukin 6
 Interleukin 8

Lipids, biological studies

Lipoproteins

Metals, biological studies
 Monosaccharides
 Oligosaccharides, biological studies
 Paraffin waxes, biological studies
 Peptides, biological studies
 Phospholipids, biological studies
 Platelet-derived growth factors

Polyamides, biological studies

Polyanhydrides
 Polyesters, biological studies
 Polymers, biological studies
 Polyolefins
 Polyoxyalkylenes, biological studies
 Polyphosphazenes
 Polysaccharides, biological studies
 Polysiloxanes, biological studies
 Polyurethanes, biological studies

Proteins

Proteoglycans, biological studies
 RNA
 Signal peptides
 Silicates, biological studies
 Transforming growth factors
 Tumor necrosis factors
 Waxes

RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (medical implants with carbon-containing surfaces that are functionalized)

IT **Polyamides, biological studies**

RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (poly(amino acids); medical implants with
 carbon-containing surfaces that are functionalized)

IT **Medical goods**

(stents; medical implants with carbon-containing surfaces that are
 functionalized)

IT 50-02-2, Dexamethasone 50-23-7, Hydrocortisone 50-24-8, Prednisolone
 50-56-6, Oxytocin, biological studies 50-78-2, Acetylsalicylic acid
 51-41-2, Norepinephrine 51-43-4, Epinephrine 51-45-6, Histamine,
 biological studies 51-61-6, Dopamin, biological studies 52-53-9,
 Verapamil 53-03-2, Prednisone 53-06-5, Cortisone 53-86-1,

Indomethacin 54-05-7, Chloroquine 56-23-5, Carbon tetrachloride, biological studies 56-54-2, Quinidine 56-75-7, Chloramphenicol 57-22-7, Vincristin 57-41-0, Phenytoin 57-62-5 57-92-1, Streptomycin, biological studies 58-14-0, Pyrimethamine 58-61-7, Adenosine, biological studies 59-05-2, Methotrexate 59-30-3, Folic acid, biological studies 60-54-8, Tetracycline 60-54-8D, Tetracycline, derivs. 61-33-6, Penicillin G, biological studies 61-68-7, Mefenamic acid 62-55-5, Thioacetamide 63-74-1, Sulfonamide 64-17-5, Ethanol, biological studies 67-96-9, Dihydrotachysterol 68-35-9, Sulfadiazine 69-53-4, Ampicillin 70-18-8, Glutathione, biological studies 71-63-6, Digitoxin 79-10-7D, Acrylic acid, esters, polymers 79-41-4D, Methacrylic acid, esters, polymers 79-57-2, Oxytetracycline 80-08-0, Dapson 83-43-2, Methylprednisolone 87-08-1, Penicillin V 108-05-4D, Vinylacetate, copolymers with phthalates 114-07-8, Erythromycin 118-42-3, Hydroxychloroquine 119-04-0, Framycetin 120-73-0D, Purine, derivs. 124-94-7, Triamcinolone 127-07-1, Hydroxycarbamide 127-31-1, Fludrocortisone 130-95-0D, Quinine, derivs. 137-58-6, Lidocaine 140-64-7, Pentamidine diisethionate 154-21-2, Lincomycin 289-95-2D, Pyrimidine, derivs. 302-79-4, Tretinoin 356-12-7, Fluocinonide 361-37-5 365-26-4, Oxilofrine 370-14-9, Pholedrine 378-44-9, Betamethasone 382-67-2, Desoximetasone 443-48-1, Metronidazol 466-06-8 484-23-1, Dihydralazin 500-92-5, Proguanil 511-12-6, Dihydroergotamine 525-66-6, Propranolol 536-21-0, Norfenefrine 552-94-3, Salsalate 555-30-6, Methyldopa 564-25-0, Doxycycline 586-06-1, Orciprenaline 630-60-4, Ouabain 638-94-8, Desonide 644-62-2 660-27-5, Diisopropyl amine dichloroacetate 709-55-7, Etilefrine 738-70-5, Trimethoprim 768-94-5, Amantadine 807-38-5, Fluocinolone 865-21-4, Vinblastin 1066-17-7, Colistin 1344-28-1, Alumina, biological studies 1393-87-9, Fusafungin 1403-66-3, Gentamicin 1404-00-8, Mitomycin 1404-04-2, Neomycin 1404-26-8, Polymyxin-B 1404-90-6, Vancomycin 1406-05-9, Penicillin 1524-88-5, Flurandrenolide 1695-77-8, Spectinomycin 1951-25-3, Amiodarone 2589-47-1, Prajmaliumbitartrate, biological studies 2809-21-4, Etidronic acid 3056-17-5, Stavudine 3093-35-4, Halcinonide 3385-03-3, Flunisolide 3737-09-5, Disopyramide 3930-20-9, Sotalol 4360-12-7, Ajmalin 4419-39-0, Beclomethasone 4428-95-9, Foscarnet 4828-27-7, Clocortolone 4936-47-4, Nifuratel 5104-49-4, Flurbiprofen 5355-48-6 6452-71-7, Oxprenolol 6990-06-3, Fusidinic acid 7440-02-0, Nickel, biological studies 7440-06-4, Platinum, biological studies 7440-22-4, Silver, biological studies 7440-25-7, Tantalum, biological studies 7440-32-6, Titanium, biological studies 7440-41-7, Beryllium, biological studies 7440-48-4, Cobalt, biological studies 7440-50-8, Copper, biological studies 7481-89-2, Zalcitabine 7542-37-2, Paromomycin 7631-86-9, Silica, biological studies 7681-49-4, Sodium fluoride, biological studies 8001-27-2, Hirudin 8025-81-8, Spiramycin 8067-24-1, Dihydroergotoxine methane sulfonate 9000-94-6, Antithrombin 9001-90-5, Plasmin 9002-01-1, Streptokinase 9002-60-2, Corticotropin, biological studies 9002-71-5, Thyrotrophin 9002-72-6, Growth hormone 9002-88-4, Polyethylene 9002-89-5, Polyvinylalcohol 9003-07-0, Polypropylene 9003-28-5, Polybutene 9003-39-8, Polyvinylpyrrolidone 9004-34-6D, Cellulose, derivs. 9004-54-0, Dextran, biological studies 9004-61-9, Hyaluronic acid 9004-64-2, Hydroxypropylcellulose 9004-65-3, Hydroxypropylmethylcellulose 9004-67-5, Methylcellulose 9005-25-8, Starch, biological studies 9005-49-6, Heparin, biological studies 9007-12-9, Calcitonin 9012-76-4, Chitosan 9013-20-1, Streptavidin 9039-53-6, Urokinase 9061-61-4, NGF 10118-90-8, Minocycline 10163-15-2, Disodium fluorophosphate 10596-23-3, Clodronic acid 11056-06-7, Bleomycin 11096-26-7, Erythropoietin 11111-12-9,

Cephalosporin 11128-99-7, Angiotensin II 12597-68-1, Stainless steel, biological studies 12629-01-5, Somatropin 12683-48-6 13010-20-3, Nitrosourea 13292-46-1, Rifampicin 13463-67-7, Titanium dioxide, biological studies 14402-89-2, Nitroprusside sodium 14636-12-5, Terlipressin 15307-86-5, Diclofenac 15663-27-1, Cisplatin 15686-71-2, Cefalexin 15687-27-1, Ibuprofen 15802-18-3 16662-47-8, Gallopamil 16679-58-6, Desmopressin 16846-24-5, Josamycin 18323-44-9, Clindamycin 19216-56-9, Prazosin 19387-91-8, Tinidazole 19388-87-5, Taurolidine 20830-75-5, Digoxin 20830-81-3, Daunorubicin 21256-18-8, Oxaprozin 21829-25-4, Nifedipine 22071-15-4, Ketoprofen 22204-53-1, Naproxen 22254-24-6, Ipratropium bromide 22494-42-4, Diflunisal 23155-02-4, Fosfomycin 23214-92-8, Doxorubicin 24937-78-8, Polyethylenevinyl acetate 25014-41-9, 2-Propenenitrile, homopolymer 25038-59-9, Polyethyleneterephthalate, biological studies 25122-41-2, Clobetasol 25190-06-1, Polytetramethylene glycol 25322-68-3, Polyethylene oxide 25322-69-4, Polypropylene oxide 25614-03-3, Bromocriptine 25953-19-9, Cefazolin 26009-03-0, Polyglycolide 26023-30-3, D,L-Lactic acid, homopolymer 26063-00-3, Polyhydroxybutyrate 26099-09-2, Polymaleic acid 26100-51-6, Polylactic acid 26171-23-3, Tolmetin 26202-08-4, Polyglycolide 26744-04-7 26787-78-0, Amoxicillin 26807-65-8, Indapamide 26844-12-2, Indoramin 29122-68-7, Atenolol 29679-58-1, Fenoprofen 30209-88-2 30516-87-1, Zidovudine 30578-37-1, Amezinium methyl sulfate 30685-43-9, Metildigoxin 31621-87-1, Polydioxanone 31828-71-4, Mexiletine 32986-56-4, Tobramycin 33069-62-4, Paclitaxel 33515-09-2, Gonadorelin 33774-52-6, Detajmumbitartrate, biological studies 34346-01-5, Glycolic acid-lactic acid copolymer 34368-04-2, Dobutamine 34661-75-1, Urapidil 35607-66-0, Cefoxitin 36322-90-4, Piroxicam 36703-88-5 36791-04-5, Ribavirin 36877-68-6D, Nitroimidazole, derivs. 37203-62-6, Blood coagulation factor XIIa 37517-28-5, Amikacin 38000-06-5, Polylysine 38194-50-2, Sulindac 38304-91-5, Minoxidil 39562-70-4, Nitrendipine 40391-99-9 41340-25-4, Etodolac 41575-94-4, Carboplatin 42399-41-7, Diltiazem

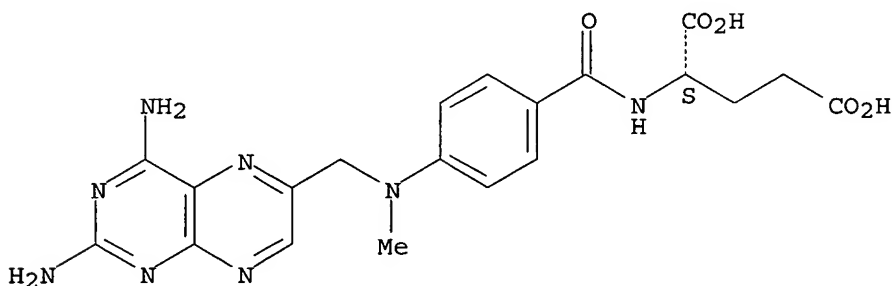
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

(medical implants with carbon-containing surfaces that are functionalized)

IT 42794-76-3, Midodrine 42924-53-8, Nabumetone 50370-12-2, Cefadroxil 50972-17-3, Bacampicillin 51022-69-6, Amcinonide 51264-14-3, Amsacrine 51333-22-3, Budesonide 51384-51-1, Metoprolol 51481-65-3, Mezlocillin 51940-44-4, Pipemidic acid 52013-44-2, Nitinol 53123-88-9, Sirolimus 53230-10-7, Mefloquine 53714-56-0, Leuprorelin 53910-25-1, Pentostatin 53994-73-3, Cefaclor 54063-53-5, Propafenone 54143-55-4, Flecainide 54143-56-5, Flecainide acetate 55142-85-3, Ticlopidine 55268-75-2, Cefuroxim 57773-63-4, Triptorelin 57982-77-1, Buserelin 58066-85-6, Miltefosine 59277-89-3, Aciclovir 61036-62-2, Teicoplanin 61477-96-1, Piperacillin 61622-34-2, Cefotiam 61825-94-3, Oxaliplatin 63590-64-7, Terazosin 64544-07-6, Cefuroxime-axetil 65807-02-5, Goserelin 66376-36-1, Alendronic acid 67452-97-5, Alclometasone 67763-97-7, Insulin-like growth factor II 68335-15-9, Porfimer 68373-14-8, Sulbactam 69304-47-8, Brivudine 69655-05-6, Didanosine 70458-96-7, Norfloxacin 71125-38-7, Meloxicam 72559-06-9, Rifabutin 73771-04-7, Prednicarbate 74011-58-8, Enoxacin 74103-06-3, Ketorolac 74191-85-8, Doxazosin 76470-66-1, Loracarbef 76932-56-4, Nafarelin 77671-31-9, Enoximone 78110-38-0, Aztreonam 78415-72-2, Milrinone 79350-37-1, Cefixim 79660-72-3, Fleroxacin 80214-83-1, Roxithromycin 80738-43-8, Lincosamide 80755-51-7, Bunazosin 81103-11-9, Clarithromycin 81147-92-4, Esmolol 81669-57-0, Anistreplase 82410-32-0, Ganciclovir 82419-36-1, Ofloxacin 82657-92-9, Prourokinase 82768-85-2, Quinaprilat 83105-70-8, Sultamicillin tosylate 83647-97-6, Spirapril 83869-56-1, Colony-stimulating factor 2 83905-01-5,

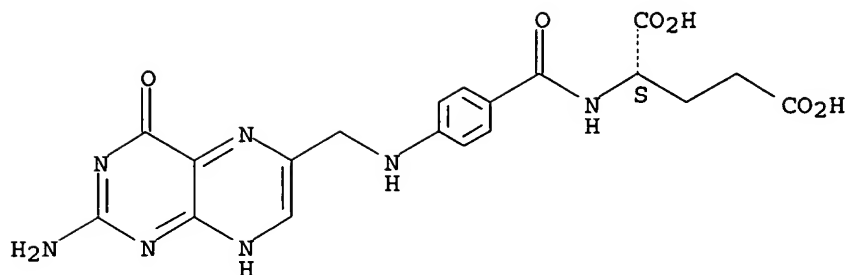
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 Cilazapril 89371-37-9, Imidapril 89943-82-8, Cicletanine 89987-06-4,
 Tiludronic acid 90566-53-3, Fluticasone 95233-18-4, Atovaquone
 96036-03-2, Meropenem 97519-39-6, Ceftibutene 97682-44-5, Irinotecan
 98530-76-8, Blood-coagulation factor XIV (human **protein moiety**)
 98651-66-2, Halobetasol 100986-85-4, Levofloxacin 102190-94-3,
 Polyhydroxyvaleric acid 103775-10-6, Moexipril 104227-87-4,
 Famciclovir 104993-28-4, Fondaparinux 105102-22-5, Mometasone
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 Basic Fibroblast Growth Factor 110942-02-4, Aldesleukin 112811-59-3,
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 114084-78-5, Ibandronate 114632-31-4, Diaminopyrimidine 114977-28-5,
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 123626-67-5, Endothelin-1 123948-87-8, Topotecan 124832-26-4,
 Valaciclovir 124904-93-4, Ganirelix 127464-60-2, Vascular Endothelial
 Growth Factor 127779-20-8, Saquinavir 132517-61-4, Butanedioic acid,
 2,3-dihydroxy- (2R,3R)-, homopolymer 133040-01-4, Eprosartan
 134678-17-4, Lamivudine 136470-78-5, Abacavir **137862-53-4**,
 Valsartan 139110-80-8, Zanamivir 143653-53-6, Abciximab 144689-63-4,
 Olmesartanmedoxomil 144701-48-4, Telmisartan 145040-37-5,
 Candesartancilexetil 147127-20-6, Tenofovir 147536-97-8, Bosentan
 150378-17-9, Indinavir 151096-09-2, Moxifloxacin 152459-95-5, Imatinib
 153559-49-0, Bexarotene 153832-46-3, Ertapenem 155213-67-5, Ritonavir
 159989-64-7, Nelfinavir 161814-49-9, Amprenavir 162011-90-7, Rofecoxib
 165800-03-3, Linezolid 169590-42-5, Celecoxib 175865-60-8,
 Valganciclovir 191114-48-4, Telithromycin 192725-17-0, Lopinavir
 196618-13-0, Oseltamivir 439211-02-6, Streptactin 681029-93-6,
 Carboxymethylcellulose-Phthalate 691397-13-4, Pluronic
 RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (medical implants with carbon-containing surfaces that are functionalized)
 IT 59-05-2, Methotrexate 59-30-3, Folic acid, biological
 studies 555-30-6, Methyldopa 15802-18-3
 30209-88-2 **137862-53-4**, Valsartan
 RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (medical implants with carbon-containing surfaces that are functionalized)
 RN 59-05-2 HCAPLUS
 CN L-Glutamic acid, N-[4-[[[(2,4-diamino-6-pteridinyl)methyl]methylamino]benzo
 yl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



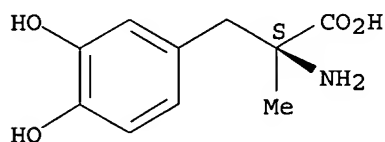
RN 59-30-3 HCAPLUS
 CN L-Glutamic acid, N-[4-[[[(2-amino-1,4-dihydro-4-oxo-6-
 pteridinyl)methyl]amino]benzoyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

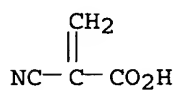


RN 555-30-6 HCAPLUS
 CN L-Tyrosine, 3-hydroxy-α-methyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (-).



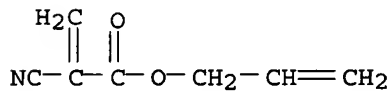
RN 15802-18-3 HCAPLUS
 CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-cyano- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 30209-88-2 HCAPLUS
 CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-cyano-, 2-propenyl ester, homopolymer (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

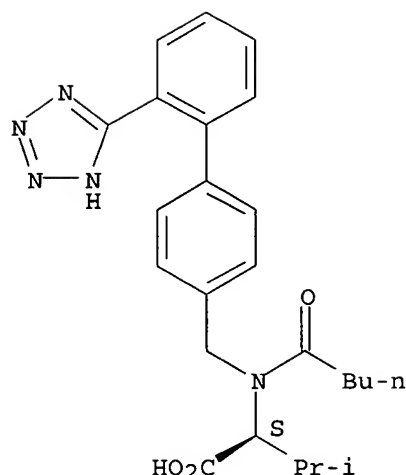
CM 1

CRN 7324-02-9
 CMF C7 H7 N O2



RN 137862-53-4 HCAPLUS
 CN L-Valine, N-(1-oxopentyl)-N-[[2'-(1H-tetrazol-5-yl)[1,1'-biphenyl]-4-yl]methyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



L103 ANSWER 11 OF 42 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:756043 HCAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 141:266047
 TITLE: Medical implants coated with biocompatible carbon-containing layers
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Blue Membranes GmbH, Germany
 SOURCE: Ger. Gebrauchsmusterschrift, 23 pp.
 CODEN: GGXXFR
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: German
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 9
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
DE 202004009060	U1	20040916	DE 2004-202004009060	20040510
DE 10322182	A1	20041202	DE 2003-10322182	20030516
DE 10324415	A1	20041216	DE 2003-10324415	20030528
DE 10333098	A1	20050210	DE 2003-10333098	20030721
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			DE 2003-10322182	A1 20030516
			DE 2003-10324415	A1 20030528
			DE 2003-10333098	A1 20030721

AB The invention concerns medical implants that are coated with biocompatible carbon-layers composed; the layers are prepared by (a) at least partial covering or coating of a medical implant with a polymer film; (b) heating the polymer film to 2000-2500°C in an oxygen-free atmospheric. The medical device is prepared from carbon, carbon-composite material, glass, ceramics, glass fibers, carbon fibers, metals, stainless steel, titanium, tantalum, platinum, nitinol, alloys, artificial bone, minerals, and their combinations; during heat treatment they are transferred in their heat-stable modifications. Artificial blood vessels, stents, coronary stents, peripheral stents, orthopedic implants, artificial hearts and heart valves, artificial bones and joints are prepared. Polymers are applied by conventional coating techniques, e.g. from polymer solns.; carbon and silicon can be deposited in a PVD or CVD process. The biocompatible carbon layer can be coated with a bioresorbant or biodegradable polymer layer, e.g. polylactide. The implants can be loaded with drugs, microorganisms or cells.

IC ICM A61L027-28

ICS B05D003-02; C23C016-56
CC 63-7 (Pharmaceuticals)
IT Bone morphogenetic **proteins**
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(2, recombinant human; medical implants coated with biocompatible carbon-containing layers)
IT **Proteins**
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(Monocyte chemotactic **protein**; medical implants coated with biocompatible carbon-containing layers)
IT **Proteins**
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(fibroblast stimulating factor 1; medical implants coated with biocompatible carbon-containing layers)
IT **Proteins**
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(lipocalin, antagonists; medical implants coated with biocompatible carbon-containing layers)
IT **Adhesives**
Adrenoceptor agonists
Anti-inflammatory agents
Antiarrhythmics
Antihypertensives
Antihypotensives
Antiviral agents
Biocompatibility
Calcium channel blockers
Carbonization
Cell
Coating process
Cytotoxic agents
Dopamine agonists
Fibrinolytics
Films
Human
Ion implantation
Lamination
Oxidizing agents
Platelet aggregation inhibitors
Porosity
Reducing agents
Stem cell
Vasodilators
(medical implants coated with biocompatible carbon-containing layers)
IT Acrylic polymers, biological studies
Albumins, biological studies
Alkaloids, biological studies
Alkyd resins
Aminoplasts
Anthracyclines
Antiandrogens
Antibodies and Immunoglobulins
Antiestrogens
Bitumens
Bone morphogenetic **proteins**
Carbonates, biological studies
Caseins, biological studies
Chlorinated natural rubber
Coal tar

Collagens, biological studies
 Corticosteroids, biological studies
 DNA
 Epoxy resins, biological studies
 Fibrinogens
 Fibronectins
 Fluoropolymers, biological studies
 Gelatins, biological studies
 Glucocorticoids
 Glycolipids

Glycoproteins

Gonadotropins
 Growth factors, animal
 Interleukin 1
 Interleukin 2
 Interleukin 6
 Interleukin 8
 Lipids, biological studies

Lipoproteins

Metals, biological studies
 Monosaccharides
 Oligosaccharides, biological studies
 Paraffin waxes, biological studies
 Peptides, biological studies
 Phenolic resins, biological studies
 Phospholipids, biological studies
 Platelet-derived growth factors

Polyamides, biological studies

Polyanhydrides
 Polyesters, biological studies
 Polyolefins
 Polyoxyalkylenes, biological studies
 Polyphosphazenes
 Polysaccharides, biological studies
 Polysiloxanes, biological studies
 Polyurethanes, biological studies

Proteins

Proteoglycans, biological studies
 RNA
 Shellac
 Signal peptides
 Transforming growth factors
 Tumor necrosis factors
 Waxes

RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (medical implants coated with biocompatible carbon-containing layers)

IT **Polyamides, biological studies**

RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (poly(amino acids); medical implants coated with
 biocompatible carbon-containing layers)

IT **Medical goods**

(stents; medical implants coated with biocompatible carbon-containing
 layers)

IT 50-02-2, Dexamethasone 50-23-7, Hydrocortisone 50-24-8, Prednisolone
 50-56-6, Oxytocin, biological studies 50-78-2, Acetylsalicylic acid
 51-41-2, Norepinephrine 51-43-4, Epinephrine 51-45-6, Histamine,
 biological studies 51-61-6, Dopamin, biological studies 52-53-9,
 Verapamil 53-03-2, Prednisone 53-06-5, Cortisone 53-86-1,
 Indomethacin 54-05-7, Chloroquine 56-23-5, Carbon tetrachloride,

biological studies 56-54-2, Quinidine 56-75-7, Chloramphenicol
 57-22-7, Vincristin 57-41-0, Phenytoin 57-62-5 57-92-1,
 Streptomycin, biological studies 58-14-0, Pyrimethamine 58-61-7,
 Adenosine, biological studies 59-05-2, Methotrexate
 59-30-3, Folic acid, biological studies 60-54-8, Tetracycline
 60-54-8D, Tetracycline, derivs. 61-33-6, Penicillin G, biological
 studies 61-68-7, Mefenamic acid 62-55-5, Thioacetamide 63-74-1,
 Sulfonamide 64-17-5, Ethanol, biological studies 67-96-9,
 Dihydrotachysterol 68-35-9, Sulfadiazine 69-53-4, Ampicillin
 71-63-6, Digitoxin 79-10-7D, Acrylic acid, esters, polymers 79-41-4D,
 Methacrylic acid, esters, polymers 79-57-2, Oxytetracycline 80-08-0,
 Dapson 83-43-2, Methylprednisolone 87-08-1, Penicillin V 108-05-4D,
 Vinylacetate, copolymers with phthalates 114-07-8, Erythromycin
 118-42-3, Hydroxychloroquine 119-04-0, Framycetin 120-73-0D, Purine,
 derivs. 124-94-7, Triamcinolone 127-07-1, Hydroxycarbamide 127-31-1,
 Fludrocortisone 130-95-0D, Quinine, derivs. 137-58-6, Lidocaine
 140-64-7, Pentamidine diisethionate 154-21-2, Lincomycin 289-95-2D,
 Pyrimidine, derivs. 302-79-4, Tretinoin 356-12-7, Fluocinonide
 361-37-5 365-26-4, Oxilofrine 370-14-9, Pholedrine 378-44-9,
 Betamethasone 382-67-2, Desoximetasone 443-48-1, Metronidazol
 466-06-8 484-23-1, Dihydralazin 500-92-5, Proguanil 511-12-6,
 Dihydroergotamine 525-66-6, Propranolol 536-21-0, Norfenefrine
 552-94-3, Salsalate 555-30-6, Methyldopa 564-25-0, Doxycycline
 586-06-1, Orciprenaline 630-60-4, Ouabain 638-94-8, Desonide
 644-62-2 660-27-5, Diisopropyl amine dichloroacetate 709-55-7,
 Etilefrine 738-70-5, Trimethoprim 768-94-5, Amantadine 807-38-5,
 Fluocinolone 865-21-4, Vinblastin 1066-17-7, Colistin 1306-05-4,
 Fluorapatite 1306-06-5, Hydroxylapatite 1393-87-9, Fusafungin
 1403-66-3, Gentamicin 1404-00-8, Mitomycin 1404-04-2, Neomycin
 1404-26-8, Polymyxin-B 1404-90-6, Vancomycin 1406-05-9, Penicillin
 1524-88-5, Flurandrenolide 1695-77-8, Spectinomycin 1951-25-3,
 Amiodarone 2589-47-1, Prajmaliumbitartrate, biological studies
 2809-21-4, Etidronic acid 3056-17-5, Stavudine 3093-35-4, Halcinonide
 3385-03-3, Flunisolide 3737-09-5, Disopyramide 3930-20-9, Sotalol
 4360-12-7, Ajmalin 4419-39-0, Beclomethasone 4428-95-9, Foscarnet
 4828-27-7, Clocortolone 4936-47-4, Nifuratel 5104-49-4, Flurbiprofen
 5355-48-6 6452-71-7, Oxprenolol 6990-06-3, Fusidinic acid
 7439-95-4D, Magnesium, alloys 7440-06-4, Platinum, biological studies
 7440-22-4, Silver, biological studies 7440-25-7, Tantalum, biological
 studies 7440-32-6, Titanium, biological studies 7440-41-7, Beryllium,
 biological studies 7440-66-6, Zinc, biological studies 7481-89-2,
 Zalcitabine 7542-37-2, Paromomycin 7631-86-9, Silica, biological
 studies 7681-49-4, Sodium fluoride, biological studies 7758-87-4,
 Tricalciumphosphate 8001-27-2, Hirudin 8025-81-8, Spiramycin
 8067-24-1, Dihydroergotoxine methane sulfonate 9000-94-6, Antithrombin
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 biological studies 9002-71-5, Thyrotrophin 9002-72-6, Growth hormone
 9002-84-0, Polytetrafluoroethylene 9002-86-2, Polyvinylchloride
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 Polypropylene 9003-08-1, Melamine resin 9003-17-2, Polybutadiene
 9003-27-4, Polyisobutene 9003-28-5, Polybutene 9003-39-8,
 Polyvinylpyrrolidone 9003-53-6, Polystyrene 9004-34-6D, Cellulose,
 derivs. 9004-54-0, Dextran, biological studies 9004-61-9, Hyaluronic
 acid 9004-64-2, Hydroxypropylcellulose 9004-65-3,
 Hydroxypropylmethylcellulose 9004-67-5, Methylcellulose 9005-25-8,
 Starch, biological studies 9005-49-6, Heparin, biological studies
 9007-12-9, Calcitonin 9012-76-4, Chitosan 9039-53-6, Urokinase
 9061-61-4, NGF 10118-90-8, Minocycline 10163-15-2, Disodium
 fluorophosphate 10596-23-3, Clodronic acid 11056-06-7, Bleomycin

11096-26-7, Erythropoietin 11111-12-9, Cephalosporin 11128-99-7, Angiotensin II 12525-40-5, Fluorapatite 12597-68-1, Stainless steel, biological studies 12605-92-4, ASTM F90 12629-01-5, Somatropin 12646-94-5, ASTM F562 12683-48-6 12724-48-0, ASTM F1314 12783-71-0 13010-20-3, Nitrosourea 13292-46-1, Rifampicin 13463-67-7, Titanium dioxide, biological studies 14402-89-2, Nitroprusside sodium 14636-12-5, Terlipressin 15307-86-5, Diclofenac 15663-27-1, Cisplatin 15686-71-2, Cefalexin 15687-27-1, Ibuprofen **15802-18-3** 16662-47-8, Gallopamil 16679-58-6, Desmopressin 16846-24-5, Josamycin 18323-44-9, Clindamycin 19216-56-9, Prazosin 19387-91-8, Tinidazol 19388-87-5, Taurolidine 20830-75-5, Digoxin 20830-81-3, Daunorubicin 21256-18-8, Oxaprozin 21829-25-4, Nifedipine 22071-15-4, Ketoprofen 22204-53-1, Naproxen 22254-24-6, Ipratropium bromide 22494-42-4, Diflunisal 23155-02-4, Fosfomycin 23214-92-8, Doxorubicin 24937-78-8, Polyethylenevinyl acetate 25014-41-9, 2-Propenenitrile, homopolymer 25038-59-9, Polyethyleneterephthalate, biological studies 25122-41-2, Clobetasol 25190-06-1, Polytetramethylene glycol 25322-68-3, Polyethylene oxide 25322-69-4, Polypropylene oxide 25614-03-3, Bromocriptine 25953-19-9, Cefazolin 26009-03-0, Polyglycolide 26023-30-3, D,L-Lactic acid, homopolymer 26063-00-3, Polyhydroxybutyrate 26099-09-2, Polymaleic acid 26100-51-6, Polylactic acid 26171-23-3, Tolmetin 26202-08-4, Polyglycolide 26744-04-7 26787-78-0, Amoxicillin 26807-65-8, Indapamide 26844-12-2, Indoramin 29122-68-7, Atenolol 29679-58-1, Fenoprofen **30209-88-2** 30516-87-1, Zidovudine 30578-37-1, Amezinium methyl sulfate 30685-43-9, Metildigoxin 31621-87-1, Polydioxanone 31828-71-4, Mexiletine 32986-56-4, Tobramycin 33069-62-4, Paclitaxel 33515-09-2, Gonadorelin 33774-52-6, Detajmumbitartrate, biological studies 34346-01-5, Glycolic acid-lactic acid copolymer 34368-04-2, Dobutamine 34661-75-1, Urapidil 35607-66-0, Cefoxitin 36322-90-4, Piroxicam 36703-88-5 36791-04-5, Ribavirin 36877-68-6D, Nitroimidazole, derivs. RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

(medical implants coated with biocompatible carbon-containing layers)
 IT 37203-62-6, Blood coagulation factor XIIa 37246-34-7, ASTM F67-1 37517-28-5, Amikacin 38000-06-5, Polylysine 38194-50-2, Sulindac 38304-91-5, Minoxidil 39562-70-4, Nitrendipine 40391-99-9 41340-25-4, Etodolac 41575-94-4, Carboplatin 42399-41-7, Diltiazem 42794-76-3, Midodrine 42924-53-8, Nabumetone 50370-12-2, Cefadroxil 50972-17-3, Bacampicillin 51022-69-6, Amcinonide 51264-14-3, Amsacrine 51333-22-3, Budesonide 51384-51-1, Metoprolol 51481-65-3, Mezlocillin 51940-44-4, Pipemidic acid 52013-44-2, Nitinol 53123-88-9, Sirolimus 53230-10-7, Mefloquine 53714-56-0, Leuporelin 53910-25-1, Pentostatin 53994-73-3, Cefaclor 54063-53-5, Propafenone 54143-55-4, Flecainide 54143-56-5, Flecainide acetate 55142-85-3, Ticlopidine 55268-75-2, Cefuroxim 57773-63-4, Triptorelin 57982-77-1, Buserelin 58066-85-6, Miltefosine 59277-89-3, Aciclovir 60608-23-3, ASTM F 136 61036-62-2, Teicoplanin 61477-96-1, Piperacillin 61622-34-2, Cefotiam 61825-94-3, Oxaliplatin 63590-64-7, Terazosin 64544-07-6, Cefuroxime-axetil 65807-02-5, Goserelin 66376-36-1, Alendronic acid 67452-97-5, Alclometasone 67763-97-7, Insulin-like growth factor II 68054-07-9, ASTM F1586 68335-15-9, Porfimer 68373-14-8, Sulbactam 69304-47-8, Brivudine 69655-05-6, Didanosine 70458-96-7, Norfloxacin 71125-38-7, Meloxicam 72559-06-9, Rifabutin 73771-04-7, Prednicarbate 74011-58-8, Enoxacin 74103-06-3, Ketorolac 74191-85-8, Doxazosin 76470-66-1, Loracarbef 76932-56-4, Nafarelin 77671-31-9, Enoximone 78110-38-0, Aztreonam 78415-72-2, Milrinone 79350-37-1, Cefixim 79660-72-3, Fleroxacin 80214-83-1, Roxithromycin 80738-43-8, Lincosamide 80755-51-7, Bunazosin 81103-11-9, Clarithromycin 81147-92-4, Esmolol 81669-57-0, Anistreplase 82410-32-0, Ganciclovir

82419-36-1, Ofloxacin 82657-92-9, Prourokinase 82768-85-2, Quinaprilat
 83105-70-8, Sultamicillin tosylate 83647-97-6, Spirapril 83869-56-1,
 Colony-stimulating factor 2 83905-01-5, Azithromycin 85721-33-1,
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 proxetil 87679-37-6, Trandolapril 88768-40-5, Cilazapril 89371-37-9,
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 110942-02-4, Aldesleukin 112811-59-3, Gatifloxacin 113665-84-2,
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 114632-31-4, Diaminopyrimidine 114977-28-5, Docetaxel 118072-93-8,
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 Ganirelix 127464-60-2, Vascular Endothelial Growth Factor 127779-20-8,
 Saquinavir 132517-61-4, Butanedioic acid, 2,3-dihydroxy-(2R,3R)-,
 homopolymer 133040-01-4, Eprosartan 134678-17-4, Lamivudine
 134849-50-6, ASTM F138 136470-78-5, Abacavir 137862-53-4,
 Valsartan 139110-80-8, Zanamivir 143653-53-6, Abciximab 144689-63-4,
 Olmesartanmedoxomil 144701-48-4, Telmisartan 145040-37-5,
 Candesartancilexetil 147127-20-6, Tenofovir 147536-97-8, Bosentan
 150378-17-9, Indinavir 151096-09-2, Moxifloxacin 152459-95-5, Imatinib
 153559-49-0, Bexarotene 153832-46-3, Ertapenem 155213-67-5, Ritonavir
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 165800-03-3, Linezolid 169590-42-5, Celecoxib 175865-60-8,
 Valganciclovir 191114-48-4, Telithromycin 192725-17-0, Lopinavir
 196618-13-0, Oseltamivir 259675-91-7, ASTM F1058 681029-93-6,
 Carboxymethylcellulose-Phthalate 691397-13-4, Pluronic 756482-31-2
 756869-89-3, ASTM F2066

RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (medical implants coated with biocompatible carbon-containing layers)

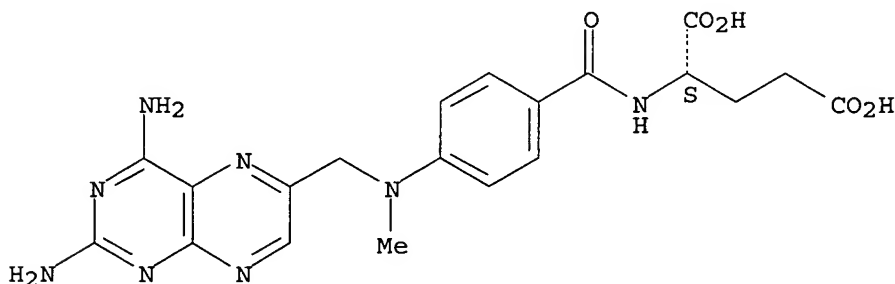
IT 59-05-2, Methotrexate 59-30-3, Folic acid, biological
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 30209-88-2 137862-53-4, Valsartan

RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (medical implants coated with biocompatible carbon-containing layers)

RN 59-05-2 HCAPLUS

CN L-Glutamic acid, N-[4-[(2,4-diamino-6-pteridiny)methyl]methylamino]benzo
 yl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

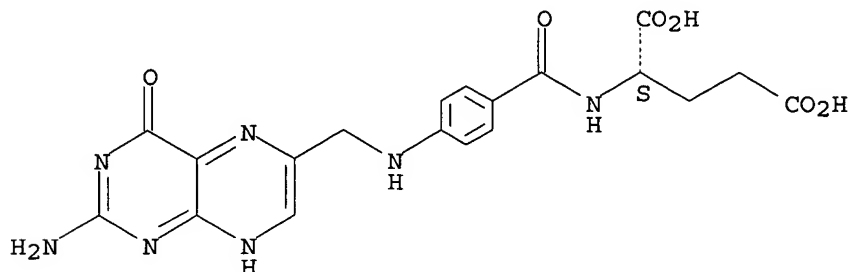
Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 59-30-3 HCAPLUS

CN L-Glutamic acid, N-[4-[[[(2-amino-1,4-dihydro-4-oxo-6-pteridinyl)methyl]amino]benzoyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

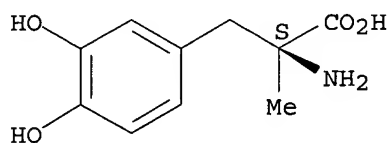
Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 555-30-6 HCAPLUS

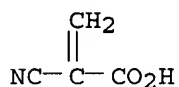
CN L-Tyrosine, 3-hydroxy- α -methyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (-).



RN 15802-18-3 HCAPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-cyano- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



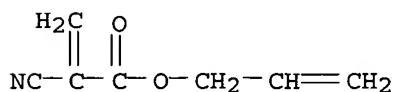
RN 30209-88-2 HCAPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-cyano-, 2-propenyl ester, homopolymer (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 7324-02-9

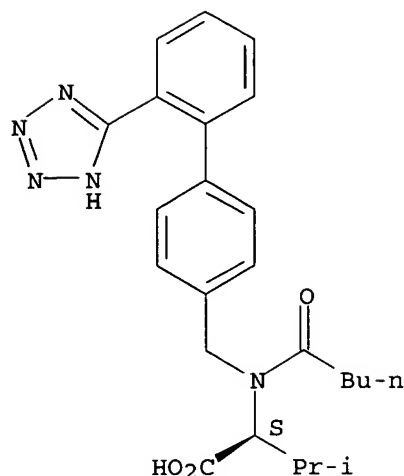
CMF C7 H7 N O2



RN 137862-53-4 HCAPLUS

CN L-Valine, N-(1-oxopentyl)-N-[[2'-(1H-tetrazol-5-yl)[1,1'-biphenyl]-4-yl]methyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



L103 ANSWER 12 OF 42 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:691470 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 141:212821

TITLE: Method for making a light energized tissue adhesive

INVENTOR(S): Devore, Dale P.; Devore, Braden P.; Soltz, Barbara A.;
Soltz, Robert; Soltz, Michael A.

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Tissue Adhesive Technologies, Inc., USA

SOURCE: U.S., 17 pp.

CODEN: USXXAM

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 6780840	B1	20040824	US 2001-973263	20011009
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2001-973263	20011009

AB Consistent with the present invention, tissue adhesive compns. and an associated laser exposure system are provided for bonding or sealing biol. tissues. The compns. are comprised of chemical derivatized soluble collagen which is formulated to concns. ranging from 300 mg/mL (30%) to 800 mg/mL (80%) collagen **protein**. In particular, Type I collagen, for example, is first prepared by extraction from bovine or porcine hide and purified. The collagen preps. are then chemical derivatized with sulphhydryl reagents to improve cohesive strength and with secondary derivatizing agents, such as carboxyl groups, to improve the adhesive strength of the solder to the tissue. The compns. are then formed into viscous solns., gels or solid films, which when exposed to energy generated from an IR laser, for example, undergo thermally induced phase transitions. Solid or semi-solid **protein** compns. become less viscous enabling the high concentration **protein** to penetrate the interstices of treated biol. tissue or to fill voids in tissue. As thermal energy is released into the surrounding environment, the **protein** compns. again become solid or semi-solid, adhering to the treated tissue or tissue space.

IC ICM A61K038-00

INCL 514002000; 522068000; 530356000; 424078030; 128898000

CC 63-7 (Pharmaceuticals)

IT **Adhesives**

(biol. tissue; preparation of light energized collagen tissue adhesive)

IT **Medical goods**
(films; preparation of light energized collagen tissue adhesive)

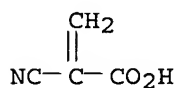
IT **Medical goods**
(tissue adhesives; preparation of light energized collagen tissue adhesive)

IT **15802-18-3D**, Cyanoacrylic acid, esters, polymers
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(combination with; preparation of light energized collagen tissue adhesive)

IT **15802-18-3D**, Cyanoacrylic acid, esters, polymers
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(combination with; preparation of light energized collagen tissue adhesive)

RN 15802-18-3 HCAPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-cyano- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



REFERENCE COUNT: 47 THERE ARE 47 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L103 ANSWER 13 OF 42 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:648416 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 141:179690

TITLE: Non-light activated adhesive composite, system, and methods

INVENTOR(S): McNally-Heintzelman, Karen M.; Heintzelman, Douglas L.; Bloom, Jeffrey N.; Duffy, Mark T.

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Rose-Hulman Institute of Technology, USA

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 104 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2004067045	A2	20040812	WO 2004-US1945	20040126
WO 2004067045	A3	20041118		
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI				
EP 1587551	A2	20051026	EP 2004-705242	20040126
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, SK				
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2003-442485P	P 20030124
			US 2003-610068	A 20030630
			WO 2004-US1945	W 20040126

AB The present invention provides a non-light activated adhesive composite, method, and system suitable for medical and surgical applications. The composite includes a scaffold and a non-light activated adhesive. The scaffold and the non-light activated adhesive include biol., biocompatible, or biodegradable materials, e.g., poly(-lactic-co-glycolic acid) (PLGA) or small intestinal submucosa (SIS). For example, porous scaffolds were prepared from poly(L-lactic-co-glycolic acid) (PLGA) and

doped with N-Bu cyanoacrylate immediately prior to application to the tissue. Various tissue repairs (small intestine, sciatic nerve, spleen, atrium, kidney, muscle, skin and ventricle) all performed extremely well. Bonds formed using this composite were on average 34% stronger than those using a scaffold-enhanced light-activated albumin **protein** solder (Group A) or conventional sutures (Group B) in organ repairs and 24% stronger than Groups A and B in vascular repairs.

IC ICM A61L

CC 63-7 (Pharmaceuticals)

IT **Adhesives**

(biol. tissue; composite system containing porous scaffold and non-light-activated adhesive for tissue repair)

IT **Medical goods**

(tissue adhesives; composite system containing porous scaffold and non-light-activated adhesive for tissue repair)

IT 6606-65-1 6701-17-3, 2-Octyl cyanoacrylate 9002-04-4,

Thrombin 15802-18-3D, Cyanoacrylic acid, esters

RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

(composite system containing porous scaffold and non-light-activated adhesive for tissue repair)

IT 6606-65-1 6701-17-3, 2-Octyl cyanoacrylate

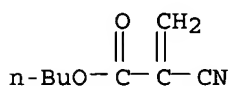
15802-18-3D, Cyanoacrylic acid, esters

RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

(composite system containing porous scaffold and non-light-activated adhesive for tissue repair)

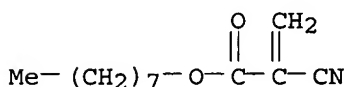
RN 6606-65-1 HCAPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-cyano-, butyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



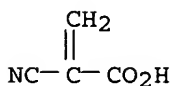
RN 6701-17-3 HCAPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-cyano-, octyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 15802-18-3 HCAPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-cyano- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L103 ANSWER 14 OF 42 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:645745 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 141:162456

TITLE: Light energized tissue adhesive conformal patch comprising collagen **protein**

INVENTOR(S): Soltz, Barbara A.; Devore, Dale P.; Devore, Braden P.;

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Soltz, Robert; Soltz, Michael A.
 SOURCE: Tissue Adhesive Technologies, Inc., USA
 U.S., 18 pp.
 CODEN: USXXAM
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: English
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 6773699	B1	20040810	US 2001-973385	20011009
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2001-973385	20011009

AB Consistent with the present invention, tissue adhesive compns. and an associated laser exposure system are provided for bonding or sealing biol. tissues. The compns. are comprised of chemical derivatized soluble collagen which is formulated to concns. ranging from 300 mg/mL (30%) to 800 mg/mL (80%) collagen **protein**. In particular, Type I collagen, for example, is first prepared by extraction from bovine or porcine hide and purified. The collagen preps. are then chemical derivatized with sulfhydryl reagents to improve cohesive strength and with secondary derivatizing agents, such as carboxyl groups, to improve the adhesive strength of the solder to the tissue. The compns. are then formed into viscous solns., gels or solid films which are used to encapsulate structural components such as a cojinal network or mesh made of polymer or carbon fibers. The resultant patch which when exposed to energy generated from an IR laser, for example, undergo thermally induced phase transitions. Solid or semi-solid **protein** compns. become less viscous enabling the high concentration **protein** to penetrate the interstices of treated biol. tissue or to fill voids in tissue. As thermal energy is released into the surrounding environment, the **protein** compns. again become solid or semi-solid, adhering to the treated tissue or tissue space and are reinforced by the embedded cojinal network or mesh.

IC ICM A61K038-00

INCL 424078030; 424426000; 424486000; 530356000; 606213000; 606229000

CC 63-7 (Pharmaceuticals)

IT **Adhesives**
 (biol. tissue; light energized tissue adhesive conformal patch comprised of derivatized collagen and mesh structure)

IT Carbon fibers, biological studies
Polyamide fibers, biological studies
 Polyester fibers, biological studies
 Synthetic polymeric fibers, biological studies
 RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (mesh structure; light energized tissue adhesive conformal patch comprised of derivatized collagen and mesh structure)

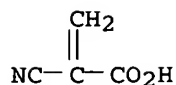
IT **Medical goods**
 (tissue adhesives; light energized tissue adhesive conformal patch comprised of derivatized collagen and mesh structure)

IT **15802-18-3D**, Cyanoacrylic acid, esters, polymers
 RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (light energized tissue adhesive conformal patch comprised of derivatized collagen and mesh structure)

IT **15802-18-3D**, Cyanoacrylic acid, esters, polymers
 RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (light energized tissue adhesive conformal patch comprised of derivatized collagen and mesh structure)

RN 15802-18-3 HCAPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-cyano- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



REFERENCE COUNT: 49 THERE ARE 49 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L103 ANSWER 15 OF 42 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:589449 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 141:128918

TITLE: Silk-containing stent grafts

INVENTOR(S): Gravett, David M.; Signore, Pierre; Wang, Kaiyue; Toleikis, Philip M.; Guan, Dechi; Hu, Zengxuan; Maiti, Arpita

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Angiotech International G.m.b.H., Switz.

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 113 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2004060424	A2	20040722	WO 2003-US41494	20031229
WO 2004060424	A3	20041209		
W:	AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW			
RW:	BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG			
CA 2511484	AA	20040722	CA 2003-2511484	20031229
EP 1581270	A2	20051005	EP 2003-800285	20031229
R:	AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, SK			
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2002-437463P	P 20021230
			WO 2003-US41494	W 20031229

AB Silk-containing stent grafts are provided comprising an endoluminal stent and a graft, wherein the silk induces the in vivo adhesion of the stent graft to vessel walls, or, otherwise induces or accelerates an in vivo fibrotic reaction causing the stent graft to adhere to vessel wall. Also provided are methods for making and using such stent grafts. For example, silk braid was cut into approx. 10 cm lengths and immersed in an Et acetate solution of poly(lactide-co glycolide) (PLGA) and bleomycin for 5 min. The concentration of the PLGA was altered from 0.1% to 20% (weight/volume) and concentration of

the bleomycin in the solution was altered from 0.1% to a saturated solution

The

bleomycin-loaded silk braid was removed, dried and then attached to the graft portion of the stent graft using Prolene 7-0 sutures.

IC ICM A61L027-00

CC 63-7 (Pharmaceuticals)

IT **Medical goods**
(adhesives, silk attachment with; silk-containing stent grafts for induction of adhesion to vessel walls)

IT Bone morphogenetic **proteins**
Carbohydrates, biological studies
Growth factors, animal
Interleukins
Peptides, biological studies
Polyurethanes, biological studies
Proteins
Silicates, biological studies
RL: DEV (Device component use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(fibrosis induction by; silk-containing stent grafts for induction of adhesion to vessel walls)

IT **Adhesives**
(medical, silk attachment with; silk-containing stent grafts for induction of adhesion to vessel walls)

IT **Medical goods**
(stents; silk-containing stent grafts for induction of adhesion to vessel walls)

IT **Medical goods**
(sutures, silk attachment with; silk-containing stent grafts for induction of adhesion to vessel walls)

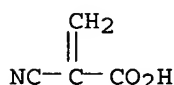
IT **15802-18-3D**, Cyanoacrylic acid, esters, polymers 25322-68-3D, Poly(ethylene glycol), crosslinked
RL: DEV (Device component use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(adhesive, fibrosis induction by; silk-containing stent grafts for induction of adhesion to vessel walls)

IT 141907-41-7, Matrix **metalloproteinase** 186322-81-6, Caspase
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(inhibitors; silk-containing stent grafts for induction of adhesion to vessel walls)

IT **15802-18-3D**, Cyanoacrylic acid, esters, polymers
RL: DEV (Device component use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(adhesive, fibrosis induction by; silk-containing stent grafts for induction of adhesion to vessel walls)

RN 15802-18-3 HCAPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-cyano- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L103 ANSWER 16 OF 42 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:569679 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 141:111693

TITLE: **Adhesive** applicator tip with a polymerization initiator, polymerization rate modifier, and/or bioactive material

INVENTOR(S): Narang, Upvan; Cotter, William M.; D'Alessio, Keith R.; Sherbondy, Anthony; Szabo, Gabriel N.

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Closure Medical Corporation, USA

SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 12 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S.
Ser. No. 430,177.
CODEN: USXXCO
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 2004137067	A1	20040715	US 2003-705916	20031113
WO 2001032319	A2	20010510	WO 2000-US41648	20001027
WO 2001032319	A3	20011206		
WO 2001032319	C2	20020808		

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR,
CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU,
ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU,
LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE,
SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG,
KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR,
IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW,
ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

US 2005196431	A1	20050908	US 2005-119992	20050502
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1998-69979	B2 19980430
			US 1999-430177	A2 19991029

AB An applicator tip for an applicator for applying a polymerizable monomeric adhesive composition can include a bioactive material, a flavorant, a polymerization initiator, and/or a polymerization rate modifier. Initiator-loaded applicator tips comprise a polyurethane foam loaded with benzalkonium chloride and four drops of stabilized 2-octyl cyanoacrylate are applied to the tips.

IC ICM A61K009-14

INCL 424486000

CC 63-8 (Pharmaceuticals)

ST **adhesive** applicator tip medical polymn initiator

IT **Medical goods**

Polymerization catalysts

(**adhesive** applicator tip with a polymerization initiator, polymerization rate modifier, and/or bioactive material)

IT Epoxides

Tannins

RL: CAT (Catalyst use); USES (Uses)

(**adhesive** applicator tip with a polymerization initiator, polymerization rate modifier, and/or bioactive material)

IT Crown ethers

RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PYP (Physical process); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)

(**adhesive** applicator tip with a polymerization initiator, polymerization rate modifier, and/or bioactive material)

IT Quaternary ammonium compounds, biological studies

RL: CAT (Catalyst use); MOA (Modifier or additive use); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PYP (Physical process); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)

(alkylbenzylidimethyl, chlorides; **adhesive** applicator tip with

a polymerization initiator, polymerization rate modifier, and/or bioactive material)

IT Metacyclophanes

RL: CAT (Catalyst use); USES (Uses)

(calixarenes; **adhesive** applicator tip with a polymerization initiator, polymerization rate modifier, and/or bioactive material)

IT 50-81-7, Ascorbic acid, uses 57-13-6, Urea, uses 61-54-1, Tryptamine 62-56-6, Thiourea, uses **74-79-3**, Arginine, uses 78-67-1, Azobisisobutyronitrile 99-24-1, Methyl gallate 105-58-8, Diethyl carbonate 107-21-1, Ethylene glycol, uses 110-05-4, Di-tert-butyl peroxide 122-52-1, Triethyl phosphite 139-88-8, Sodium tetradecyl sulfate 288-32-4, Imidazole, uses 301-10-0, Stannous 2-ethylhexanoate 603-35-0, Triphenylphosphine, uses 1309-42-8, Magnesium hydroxide 1344-09-8, Sodium silicate 7631-90-5, Sodium bisulfite 7778-18-9, Calcium sulfate 9003-39-8, Pvp 14933-08-5

RL: CAT (Catalyst use); USES (Uses)

(**adhesive** applicator tip with a polymerization initiator, polymerization rate modifier, and/or bioactive material)

IT **6701-17-3**, 2-Octyl cyanoacrylate

RL: CPS (Chemical process); DEV (Device component use); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)

(**adhesive** applicator tip with a polymerization initiator, polymerization rate modifier, and/or bioactive material)

IT 1643-19-2, Tetrabutylammonium bromide 9005-64-5, Polysorbate 20 9005-65-6, Polysorbate 80 106392-12-5, Poloxamer

RL: CPS (Chemical process); MOA (Modifier or additive use); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)

(**adhesive** applicator tip with a polymerization initiator, polymerization rate modifier, and/or bioactive material)

IT **6606-65-1**, Butyl cyanoacrylate

RL: CPS (Chemical process); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)

(**adhesive** applicator tip with a polymerization initiator, polymerization rate modifier, and/or bioactive material)

IT 9002-88-4, Polyethylene

RL: DEV (Device component use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

(**adhesive** applicator tip with a polymerization initiator, polymerization rate modifier, and/or bioactive material)

IT 6833-84-7, Nonactin 17090-79-8, Monensin

RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

(**adhesive** applicator tip with a polymerization initiator, polymerization rate modifier, and/or bioactive material)

IT **74-79-3**, Arginine, uses

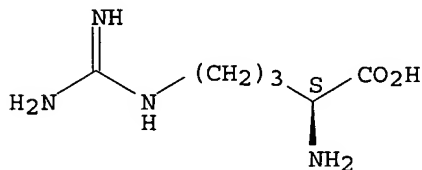
RL: CAT (Catalyst use); USES (Uses)

(**adhesive** applicator tip with a polymerization initiator, polymerization rate modifier, and/or bioactive material)

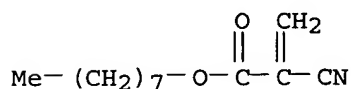
RN 74-79-3 HCAPLUS

CN L-Arginine (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

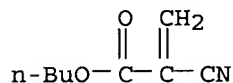
Absolute stereochemistry.



IT 6701-17-3, 2-Octyl cyanoacrylate
 RL: CPS (Chemical process); DEV (Device component use); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
 (adhesive applicator tip with a polymerization initiator, polymerization rate modifier, and/or bioactive material)
 RN 6701-17-3 HCAPLUS
 CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-cyano-, octyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



IT 6606-65-1, Butyl cyanoacrylate
 RL: CPS (Chemical process); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
 (adhesive applicator tip with a polymerization initiator, polymerization rate modifier, and/or bioactive material)
 RN 6606-65-1 HCAPLUS
 CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-cyano-, butyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L103 ANSWER 17 OF 42 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:452940 HCAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 141:12350
 TITLE: Embolic device made of nanofibers
 INVENTOR(S): Lee, Elaine; Seifert, Paul Steven
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Scimed Life Systems, Inc., USA
 SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 39 pp.
 CODEN: PIXXD2
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: English
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2004045425	A1	20040603	WO 2003-US33585	20031022
W:	AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW			
RW:	GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG			
CA 2502905	AA	20040603	CA 2003-2502905	20031022
EP 1560529	A1	20050810	EP 2003-779184	20031022

R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT,
IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, SK

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:

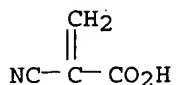
US 2002-295727 A 20021115
WO 2003-US33585 W 20031022

- AB Vaso-occlusive devices for occlusion of a body cavity are provided. The vaso-occlusive devices include a core member and a fibrous structure generated at least in part by an electrospinning process coupled to the core member. The fibrous structure comprises strands of nanofibers made of, e.g., polyethylene oxide, acrylic, nylon, polyacrylonitrile, polyethylene terephthalate, PPTA, polyglycolic acid, polylactic acid, **protein**, polysaccharide, etc., and may contain a bioactive agent selected from cytokines, extracellular matrix mols., matrix **metalloproteinase** inhibitors, trace metals, mols. that stabilize thrombus formation or inhibit clot lysis, etc.
- IC ICM A61B017-12
ICS D01D005-00; A61L031-16
- CC 63-7 (Pharmaceuticals)
Section cross-reference(s): 38
- IT **Medical goods**
(adhesives; embolic device made of polymer nanofibers for occlusion of body cavity)
- IT Blood vessel
Embolism
Medical goods
Nanofibers
(embolic device made of polymer nanofibers for occlusion of body cavity)
- IT Acrylic fibers, biological studies
Polyamide fibers, biological studies
Polyester fibers, biological studies
Polyesters, biological studies
Polyoxyalkylenes, biological studies
RL: DEV (Device component use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(embolic device made of polymer nanofibers for occlusion of body cavity)
- IT **Proteins**
RL: DEV (Device component use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(extracellular matrix-associated; embolic device made of polymer nanofibers containing bioactive agent for occlusion of body cavity)
- IT **Adhesives**
(medical; embolic device made of polymer nanofibers for occlusion of body cavity)
- IT Natural fibers
RL: DEV (Device component use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(**protein**; embolic device made of polymer nanofibers for occlusion of body cavity)
- IT **15802-18-3D**, Cyanoacrylic acid, esters, polymers
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(adhesives; embolic device made of polymer nanofibers for occlusion of body cavity)
- IT 141907-41-7, Matrix **metalloproteinase**
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(inhibitors; embolic device made of polymer nanofibers containing bioactive agent for occlusion of body cavity)
- IT **15802-18-3D**, Cyanoacrylic acid, esters, polymers
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

(adhesives; embolic device made of polymer nanofibers for occlusion of body cavity)

RN 15802-18-3 HCAPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-cyano- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L103 ANSWER 18 OF 42 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:351517 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 140:383173

TITLE: Cellulose acylate films, their manufacture, and optical films, liquid crystal displays, and photographic materials employing the same

INVENTOR(S): Kato, Eiichi

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Fuji Photo Film Co., Ltd., Japan

SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 52 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Japanese

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 2004130674	A2	20040430	JP 2002-297744	20021010
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 2002-297744	20021010
<p>AB Cellulose acylate dopes containing macromol. photopolymn. initiators TL[CHA1CA2(V1R)] [T = SC:SNR11R12, SC:SOR13 (R11, R12 = H, hydrocarbyl; R13 = hydrocarbyl); L = bivalent bridging group; A1, A2 = H, halo, cyano, alkyl, CH2CO2Q2 (Q2 = alkyl); V1 = CO2, OCO, CH2OCO, etc.; R = aliphatic or aromatic group] and radical monomers are cast on supports and exposed to light to form films with high tear strength and excellent transparency for the title mentioned uses. Monomers having light-stabilized groups may be incorporated in the said monomers. The films for photog. film supports have thickness 30-250 μm.</p>				
<p>IC ICM B29C041-28</p> <p>ICS B29C041-50; C08F002-44; C08F002-50; C08F251-02; C08J005-18; G02B005-30; G03C001-795; B29K001-00; B29L007-00; C08L001-12</p>				
<p>CC 74-13 (Radiation Chemistry, Photochemistry, and Photographic and Other Reprographic Processes)</p> <p>Section cross-reference(s): 38, 73</p>				
<p>IT 9003-21-8DP, Methyl acrylate homopolymer, reaction products with dithiocarbonates or dithiocarbamates 9003-42-3DP, Ethyl methacrylate homopolymer, reaction products with dithiocarbonates or dithiocarbamates 9011-87-4DP, Methyl acrylate-methyl methacrylate copolymer, reaction products with dithiocarbonates or dithiocarbamates 25213-29-ODP, Vinyl acetate-styrene copolymer, reaction product with 4,4'-Azobis(4-cyanovaleric acid) and reaction products with dithiocarbonates or dithiocarbamates 25265-15-ODP, reaction products with dithiocarbonates or dithiocarbamates 25768-50-7DP, reaction products with dithiocarbonates or dithiocarbamates 99732-63-5DP, reaction products with dithiocarbonates or dithiocarbamates 164522-28-5DP, reaction products with dithiocarbonates or dithiocarbamates 262362-26-5DP, reaction products with dithiocarbonates or dithiocarbamates</p>				

684282-13-1DP, Propyl methacrylate-N-methylacrylamide copolymer, reaction products with dithiocarbonates or dithiocarbamates
 684282-14-2DP, Cyclohexylmethyl methacrylate-2-methoxyethyl acrylate copolymer, reaction products with dithiocarbonates or dithiocarbamates
 684282-15-3DP, reaction products with dithiocarbonates or dithiocarbamates
 684282-16-4DP, reaction products with dithiocarbonates or dithiocarbamates
 RL: CAT (Catalyst use); IMF (Industrial manufacture); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)

(macromol. initiators; manufacture of cellulose acrylate films having excellent tear strength and transparency for optical, photog., and display uses)

IT 80-62-6DP, Methyl methacrylate, block polymers with light-stabilized monomers and macromol. initiators 96-33-3DP, Methyl acrylate, block polymers with light-stabilized monomers 101-43-9DP, Cyclohexyl methacrylate, block polymers with light-stabilized monomers 142-09-6DP, Hexyl methacrylate, block polymers with light-stabilized monomers and macromol. initiators 110506-07-5DP, 4-Trifluoromethylphenyl methacrylate, block polymers with light-stabilized monomers and macromol. initiators 111404-23-0DP, block polymers with light-stabilized monomers 121601-93-2DP, 1-Adamantyl acrylate, block polymers with light-stabilized monomers and macromol. initiators 134291-01-3P, Cyclohexyl methacrylate-methyl methacrylate block copolymer 684282-17-5P
 684282-18-6P 684282-19-7P 684282-20-0P 684282-21-1P, Cyclohexyl methacrylate-vinyl acetate-styrene block copolymer 684282-23-3P
 684282-24-4P **684282-25-5P** 684282-26-6P 684282-27-7P
 684282-28-8P 684282-29-9P 684282-30-2P 684282-31-3P 684282-32-4P
 684282-33-5P 684282-34-6P 684282-35-7P 684282-36-8P 684282-37-9P
 684282-38-0P 684282-39-1P

RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)

(manufacture of cellulose acrylate films having excellent tear strength and transparency for optical, photog., and display uses)

IT **684282-25-5P**

RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)

(manufacture of cellulose acrylate films having excellent tear strength and transparency for optical, photog., and display uses)

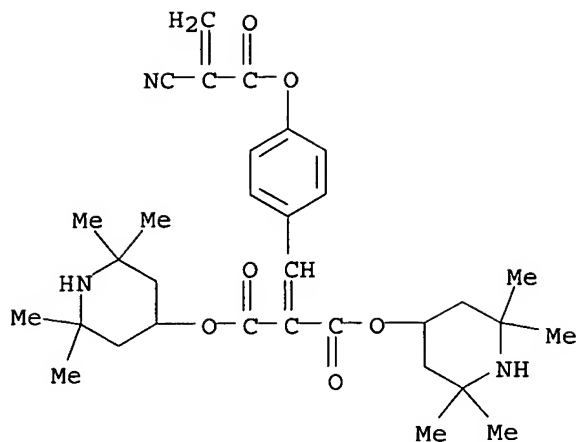
RN 684282-25-5 HCAPLUS

CN Propanedioic acid, [[4-[(2-cyano-1-oxo-2-propenyl)oxy]phenyl]methylene]-, bis(2,2,6,6-tetramethyl-4-piperidinyl) ester, polymer with cyclohexyl 2-propenoate, 2-[[[3-hydroxy-2,2-bis[[[(1-oxo-2-propenyl)oxy]methyl]propoxy]methyl]-2-[[[(1-oxo-2-propenyl)oxy]methyl]-1,3-propanediyl di-2-propenoate, 3-[4-hydroxy-3-(5-methyl-2H-benzotriazol-2-yl)phenyl]propyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate and octahydro-4,7-methano-1H-inden-5-yl 2-propenoate, block (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 666837-40-7

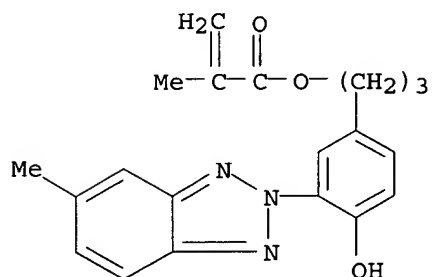
CMF C32 H43 N3 O6



CM 2

CRN 658059-92-8

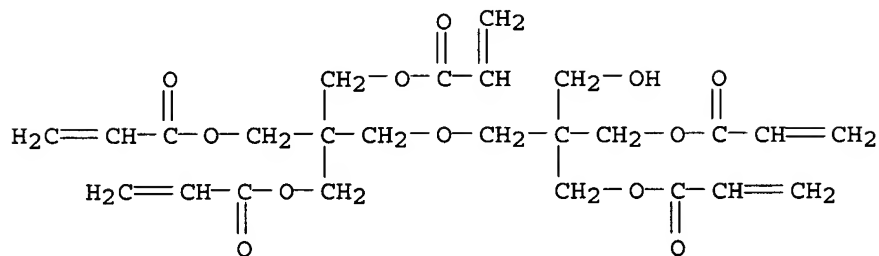
CMF C20 H21 N3 O3



CM 3

CRN 60506-81-2

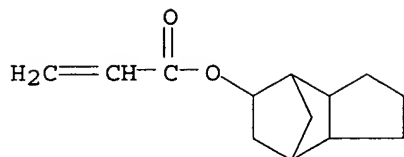
CMF C25 H32 O12



CM 4

CRN 7398-56-3

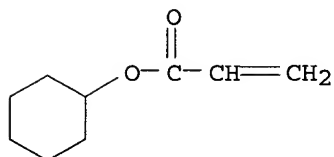
CMF C13 H18 O2



CM 5

CRN 3066-71-5

CMF C9 H14 O2



L103 ANSWER 19 OF 42 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:162214 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 140:187430

TITLE: Composition and method for the treatment and prevention of adhesions

INVENTOR(S): Semertzides, John N.; Grant, Richard L.

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): USA

SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 23 pp.

CODEN: USXXCO

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

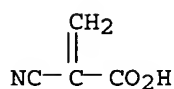
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 2004037866	A1	20040226	US 2003-643664	20030819
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2002-404650P	P 20020820

AB Compns. and methods are described for the treatment and prevention of abdominal and thoracic adhesions as well as other adhesions using a cell-sustaining and surface-separating composition that nourishes and sustains grafted or present non-keratinizing (i.e. nonepidermal) epithelial cells. The composition is preferably a suspension of viable epithelial cells in a polymerizable, absorbable composition, such as fibrin glue, that will provide separation of the organ surfaces and nourishment to seeded and grafted cells. Six female patients, with a history of abdominal surgery and chronic pain due to omental and/or bowel adhesions were admitted for exploratory laparoscopic surgery. The adhesions were divided and injuries resulting from the division were treated with a layer of fibrin glue. From 4 to 10 mo postoperative, the patients were laparoscopically re-evaluated, with 5 of the 6 patients found to be free of adhesions.

IC ICM A61F002-00

INCL 424423000; 424093700
 CC 63-6 (Pharmaceuticals)
 IT **Adhesives**
 (biol. tissue; composition and method for treatment and prevention of adhesions)
 IT Albumins, biological studies
 Collagens, biological studies
 Fibrinogens
 Fibrins
 Polymers, biological studies
 Polyoxyalkylenes, biological studies
 Polysaccharides, biological studies
 Proteins
 RL: DEV (Device component use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (composition and method for treatment and prevention of adhesions)
 IT **Medical goods**
 (tissue adhesives; composition and method for treatment and prevention of adhesions)
 IT 50-21-5D, Lactic acid, polymers 79-14-1D, Glycolic acid, polymers
 9004-61-9, Hyaluronic acid 15802-18-3D, Cyanoacrylic acid, esters, polymers 24980-41-4, Polycaprolactone 25248-42-4, Polycaprolactone 31621-87-1, Polydioxanone 31852-84-3, Polytrimethylene carbonate 50862-75-4, Poly(oxycarbonyloxy-1,3-propanediyl)
 RL: DEV (Device component use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (composition and method for treatment and prevention of adhesions)
 IT **15802-18-3D**, Cyanoacrylic acid, esters, polymers
 RL: DEV (Device component use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (composition and method for treatment and prevention of adhesions)
 RN 15802-18-3 HCAPLUS
 CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-cyano- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L103 ANSWER 20 OF 42 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:9034 HCAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 141:94204
 TITLE: The effect of tissue **adhesive**, octyl-cyanoacrylate, on the healing of experimental high-risk and normal colonic anastomoses
 AUTHOR(S): Nursal, Tarik Zafer; Anarat, Ruksan; Bircan, Sema; Yildirim, Sedat; Tarim, Akin; Haberal, Mehmet
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Adana Teaching and Research Center, Department of General Surgery, Baskent University, Adana, Turk.
 SOURCE: American Journal of Surgery (2004), 187(1), 28-32
 CODEN: AJSUAB; ISSN: 0002-9610
 PUBLISHER: Excerpta Medica, Inc.
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
 LANGUAGE: English
 AB Background: Tissue adhesives may be advantageous over sutures in colonic anastomoses because they do not result in potentially dangerous tight

tissue approximation Methods: Ninety male Wistar-albino rats were used in the study. Excluding the 10 animals that constituted the control, the rest of the animals were divided in two groups: normal (N) and high-risk (HR). Only resection and anastomosis were done on half of the animals in each group. Octyl-cyanoacrylate was applied on the anastomosis of the other half of the groups. Anastomotic assessment was done at the third and seventh postoperative days. Gross anastomotic healing, mech. strength, hydroxyproline deposition, and histopathol. healing indexes were used for the assessment. Results: There was no difference in the third day and the seventh day groups regarding the gross healing parameters and hydroxyproline concentration Similarly there was no difference between the

third

day groups in terms of mech. healing ($P = 0.669$). However, the mech. strength of the anastomosis assessed the seventh postoperative day was lower in groups in which octyl-cyanoacrylate was applied ($P < 0.001$). Furthermore, inflammatory reaction, presence of necrosis, peritonitis, and exudate was pronounced in groups in which octyl-cyanoacrylate was applied. Conclusions: Application of octyl-cyanoacrylate to both normal and high-risk colonic anastomosis does not provide any benefit over conventional suturing at the early phase of the healing. However, octyl-cyanoacrylate seems to be detrimental at the late phase of the healing probably due to the ongoing intense inflammatory reaction.

CC 63-7 (Pharmaceuticals)

ST tissue **adhesive** octyl cyanoacrylate suture colon resection
anastomosis healing

IT Abscess

(abdominal, formation of; tissue **adhesive** octyl-cyanoacrylate not beneficial over suturing in early healing phase of normal and high risk colonic anastomosis in rats and harmful at late healing phase probably due to ongoing inflammatory reaction)

IT Abdomen, disease

(abscess, formation of; tissue **adhesive** octyl-cyanoacrylate not beneficial over suturing in early healing phase of normal and high risk colonic anastomosis in rats and harmful at late healing phase probably due to ongoing inflammatory reaction)

IT **Adhesives**

(biol. tissue; tissue **adhesive** octyl-cyanoacrylate not beneficial over suturing in early healing phase of normal and high risk colonic anastomosis in rats and harmful at late healing phase probably due to ongoing inflammatory reaction)

IT Surgery

(colon resection anastomosis; tissue **adhesive** octyl-cyanoacrylate not beneficial over suturing in healing phase of risk colonic anastomosis in rats and harmful at late healing phase probably due to ongoing inflammatory reaction)

IT Wound

(infection, occurrence of; tissue **adhesive** octyl-cyanoacrylate not beneficial over suturing in early healing phase of normal and high risk colonic anastomosis in rats and harmful at late healing phase probably due to ongoing inflammatory reaction)

IT Fibroblast

Lymphocyte

Neutrophil

(infiltration of; tissue **adhesive** octyl-cyanoacrylate not beneficial over suturing in early healing phase of normal and high risk colonic anastomosis in rats and harmful at late healing phase probably due to ongoing inflammatory reaction)

IT Exudate

(inflammatory; tissue **adhesive** octyl-cyanoacrylate not

beneficial over suturing in early healing phase of normal and high risk colonic anastomosis in rats and harmful at late healing phase probably due to ongoing inflammatory reaction)

IT Inflammation

Peritoneum, disease

(peritonitis; tissue **adhesive** octyl-cyanoacrylate not beneficial over suturing in early healing phase of normal and high risk colonic anastomosis in rats and harmful at late healing phase probably due to ongoing inflammatory reaction)

IT Medical goods

(sutures; tissue **adhesive** octyl-cyanoacrylate not beneficial over suturing in early healing phase of normal and high risk colonic anastomosis in rats and harmful at late healing phase probably due to ongoing inflammatory reaction)

IT Inflammation

Necrosis

Strength

Wound healing

(tissue **adhesive** octyl-cyanoacrylate not beneficial over suturing in early healing phase of normal and high risk colonic anastomosis in rats and harmful at late healing phase probably due to ongoing inflammatory reaction)

IT Medical goods

(tissue **adhesives**; tissue **adhesive** octyl-cyanoacrylate not beneficial over suturing in early healing phase of normal and high risk colonic anastomosis in rats and harmful at late healing phase probably due to ongoing inflammatory reaction)

IT Infection

(wound, occurrence of; tissue **adhesive** octyl-cyanoacrylate not beneficial over suturing in early healing phase of normal and high risk colonic anastomosis in rats and harmful at late healing phase probably due to ongoing inflammatory reaction)

IT 51-35-4, Hydroxyproline

RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)

(deposition of; tissue **adhesive** octyl-cyanoacrylate not beneficial over suturing in early healing phase of normal and high risk colonic anastomosis in rats and harmful at late healing phase probably due to ongoing inflammatory reaction)

IT 6701-17-3, 2-Octyl cyanoacrylate

RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

(tissue **adhesive** octyl-cyanoacrylate not beneficial over suturing in early healing phase of normal and high risk colonic anastomosis in rats and harmful at late healing phase probably due to ongoing inflammatory reaction)

IT 51-35-4, Hydroxyproline

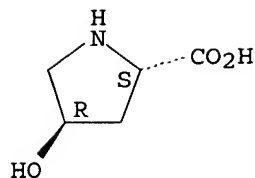
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)

(deposition of; tissue **adhesive** octyl-cyanoacrylate not beneficial over suturing in early healing phase of normal and high risk colonic anastomosis in rats and harmful at late healing phase probably due to ongoing inflammatory reaction)

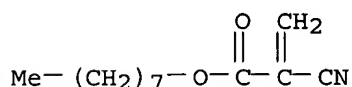
RN 51-35-4 HCAPLUS

CN L-Proline, 4-hydroxy-, (4R)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



IT 6701-17-3, 2-Octyl cyanoacrylate
 RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (tissue **adhesive** octyl-cyanoacrylate not beneficial over suturing in early healing phase of normal and high risk colonic anastomosis in rats and harmful at late healing phase probably due to ongoing inflammatory reaction)
 RN 6701-17-3 HCAPLUS
 CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-cyano-, octyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



REFERENCE COUNT: 10 THERE ARE 10 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L103 ANSWER 21 OF 42 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:950118 HCAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 140:19904
 TITLE: Composite materials for wound repair comprising supported biodegradable materials
 INVENTOR(S): Butler, Charles E.
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): USA
 SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 15 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 164,481.
 CODEN: USXXCO
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: English
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2
 PATENT INFORMATION:

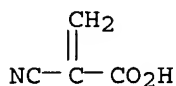
PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 2003225355	A1	20031204	US 2003-406153	20030401
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1998-164481	A2 19981001
			US 2002-369063P	P 20020401

AB Disclosed is a composite comprising a barrier material and a support material used for wound or tissue repair. The barrier material material includes dermal, epithelial, mucosal tissue, and acellular structures. The support material includes tissues and polymers. Benefits include decreased adhesion to organs or other structures adjacent to the repair site, limited fluid flux, increased vascularization and cellular infiltration, decreased inflammation and reduced scar tissue formation. For example, a composite implant was fabricated by wrapping Alloderm around the edges of Prolene mesh using Vicryl sutures.

IC ICM A61F013-00
 ICS A61F015-00
 INCL 602048000

- CC 63-7 (Pharmaceuticals)
Section cross-reference(s): 1
- IT **Proteins**
RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PYP (Physical process); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(matrix, as barrier material; wound repair composites comprising biodegradable barriers integrated with supports by adhesives)
- IT **Medical goods**
(staples; wound repair composites comprising biodegradable barriers integrated with supports by adhesives)
- IT **Medical goods**
(sutures; wound repair composites comprising biodegradable barriers integrated with supports by adhesives)
- IT **Adhesives**
Angiogenesis inhibitors
Anti-inflammatory agents
Antibiotics
Anticoagulants
Antiviral agents
Blood plasma
Chemotherapy
Glues
Gossypium hirsutum
Immunosuppressants
Lamination
Silk
Wound healing
(wound repair composites comprising biodegradable barriers integrated with supports by adhesives)
- IT Agrins
Collagens, biological studies
Fluoropolymers, biological studies
Gelatins, biological studies
Glycosaminoglycans, biological studies
Polyamides, biological studies
Polyesters, biological studies
Polypropene fibers, biological studies
Polysiloxanes, biological studies
RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PYP (Physical process); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(wound repair composites comprising biodegradable barriers integrated with supports by adhesives)
- IT 7440-32-6, Titanium, biological studies 9002-84-0, Polytetrafluoroethylene 9002-88-4, Polyethylene 9004-32-4, Carboxymethyl cellulose 9004-34-6D, Cellulose, oxidized regenerated 9011-14-7, Polymethylmethacrylate 12597-68-1, Stainless steel, biological studies **15802-18-3D**, Cyanoacrylic acid, derivs., polymers 25085-53-4, Isotactic polypropylene 26009-03-0, Polyglycolic acid 26023-30-3, Poly[oxy(1-methyl-2-oxo-1,2-ethanediyl)] 26100-51-6, Polylactic acid 26124-68-5, Polyglycolic acid 26680-10-4, Polylactide 26780-50-7, Vicryl 28552-22-9, Polydioxane 41706-81-4, Poliglecaprone 447397-66-2, Alloderm
RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PYP (Physical process); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(wound repair composites comprising biodegradable barriers integrated with supports by adhesives)

IT 15802-18-3D, Cyanoacrylic acid, derivs., polymers
 RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PYP (Physical process); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
 (wound repair composites comprising biodegradable barriers integrated with supports by adhesives)
 RN 15802-18-3 HCAPLUS
 CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-cyano- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L103 ANSWER 22 OF 42 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:796408 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 139:297006

TITLE: Adherent N,O-carboxymethylchitosan drug delivery devices for moist tissue and methods of their use

INVENTOR(S): Elson, Clive; Kydonieus, Agis

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Chitogenics, Inc., USA

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 39 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

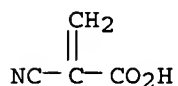
PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2003082163	A1	20031009	WO 2002-US10149	20020328
W:	AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW			
RW:	GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG			
CA 2481227	AA	20031009	CA 2002-2481227	20020328
AU 2002252565	A1	20031013	AU 2002-252565	20020328
EP 1494633	A1	20050112	EP 2002-721645	20020328
R:	AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR			

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: WO 2002-US10149 W 20020328

AB The present invention relates to drug delivery devices for moist tissue, in particular mucosal tissue and tissue in the serous cavities, as well as a method of its use. The devices contain N,O-carboxymethylchitosan (NOCC) and are adherent to the mucosal tissue, allowing localized drug delivery. The devices are particularly useful in vaginal, buccal and ocular devices. For example, an eye delivery device containing timolol maleate, a β -blocker for reducing intraocular pressure, was made. A paste was prepared containing sodium alginate 42%, chitosan 16%, NOCC 10%, and Silastic 7-6860 32%. To 243 mg of the paste, 19.7 mg of timolol maleate was added, and thin wafers were prepared of 20 mg paste-drug mixture portions. The

device contained 9.25% NOCC and 1.5 mg of timolol maleate, and it was bioadhesive, durable and somewhat flexible.

IC ICM A61F013-00
ICS A61F002-00; A61F006-06
CC 63-6 (Pharmaceuticals)
IT **Adhesives**
(biol. tissue; carboxymethylchitosan-based bioadhesive delivery devices for sustained release of drug to moist tissue)
IT Biopolymers
Estrogens
Fibrinogens
Peptides, biological studies
Plastics, biological studies
Polymers, biological studies
Progestogens
Proteins
Resins
Rubber, biological studies
Silicone rubber, biological studies
RL: DEV (Device component use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(carboxymethylchitosan-based bioadhesive delivery devices for sustained release of drug to moist tissue)
IT **Medical goods**
(tissue adhesives; carboxymethylchitosan-based bioadhesive delivery devices for sustained release of drug to moist tissue)
IT 56-95-1, Chlorhexidine diacetate 60-54-8, Tetracycline 73-31-4, Melatonin 113-92-8, Chlorpheniramine maleate 132-22-9, Chlorpheniramine 797-63-7, Levonorgestrel 9003-39-8, Polyvinylpyrrolidone 9004-65-3, Hydroxypropyl methyl cellulose 9005-38-3, Sodium alginate 9012-76-4, Chitosan **15802-18-3D**, Cyanoacrylic acid, esters 26027-38-3, Nonoxynol 9 26921-17-5, Timolol maleate 107043-88-9, N,O-Carboxymethylchitosan
RL: DEV (Device component use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(carboxymethylchitosan-based bioadhesive delivery devices for sustained release of drug to moist tissue)
IT **15802-18-3D**, Cyanoacrylic acid, esters
RL: DEV (Device component use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(carboxymethylchitosan-based bioadhesive delivery devices for sustained release of drug to moist tissue)
RN 15802-18-3 HCAPLUS
CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-cyano- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



REFERENCE COUNT: 2 THERE ARE 2 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L103 ANSWER 23 OF 42 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:493633 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 140:169522
TITLE: Adhesive strength of marine mussel extracts on porcine skin

AUTHOR(S): Ninan, Lal; Monahan, Jennifer; Stroshine, Richard L.; Wilker, Jonathan J.; Shi, Riyi

CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Agricultural and Biological Engineering, Purdue University, West Lafayette, IN, 47907, USA

SOURCE: Biomaterials (2003), 24(22), 4091-4099
CODEN: BIMADU; ISSN: 0142-9612

PUBLISHER: Elsevier Science Ltd.

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB The adhesive characteristics of marine mussel adhesive exts. were examined. Adhesive **protein** extracted from mussels (*Mytilus edulis*) was used to bond porcine skin in an end-to-end joint cured in controlled environments, without the use of chemical crosslinking reagents. The two curing conditions were similar to common surgical environments-"dry" (25° and 40% relative humidity) and "humid" (37° and 80% relative humidity). The first condition is similar to that of an external incision while the second is similar to conditions for internal incisions that are not exposed to significant flow of body fluids. Results were compared with performance of the com. adhesive fibrin. Cyanoacrylate was also examined to validate the testing procedure. The tissue joint strength was .apprx.1 MPa for mussel extract joints cured for 24 h under "humid" conditions. Under both conditions, joints bonded with mussel extract showed adhesive strengths similar to those bonded with fibrin, for cure times between 12 and 24 h. For shorter cure times (<12 h) the mussel adhesive bond was weaker than the fibrin bond under both conditions. The presence of moisture seemed to have a significant effect on the performance of both adhesives, especially mussel exts. These results indicate that tissue joints formed using mussel extract adhesives have comparable strengths to those formed using fibrin (P=0.38), albeit with a slower curing rate. Further investigation of curing agents for the mussel adhesive extract is warranted.

CC 63-7 (Pharmaceuticals)

IT **Medical goods**
(adhesives; adhesive strength of marine mussel exts. on porcine skin)

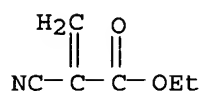
IT **Adhesives**
(medical; adhesive strength of marine mussel exts. on porcine skin)

IT **7085-85-0**, Ethyl Cyanoacrylate
RL: DEV (Device component use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(adhesive strength of marine mussel exts. on porcine skin)

IT **7085-85-0**, Ethyl Cyanoacrylate
RL: DEV (Device component use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(adhesive strength of marine mussel exts. on porcine skin)

RN 7085-85-0 HCAPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-cyano-, ethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



REFERENCE COUNT: 58 THERE ARE 58 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L103 ANSWER 24 OF 42 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:336164 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 139:341634

TITLE: Scaffold-enhanced albumin and n-butyl cyanoacrylate

adhesives for tissue repair: ex vivo evaluation in a porcine model

AUTHOR(S): McNally-Heintzelman, Karen M.; Riley, Jill N.; Heintzelman, Douglas L.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Biomedical Engineering Program, Rose-Hulman Institute of Technology, Terre Haute, IN, 47803, USA

SOURCE: Biomedical Sciences Instrumentation (2003), 39, 312-317
CODEN: BMSIA7; ISSN: 0067-8856

PUBLISHER: ISA - The Instrumentation, Systems, and Automation Society

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB An ex vivo study was conducted in a porcine model to compare the tensile strength of tissue samples repaired by 3 different repair methods: (i) scaffold-enhanced light-activated albumin **protein** solder, (ii) scaffold-enhanced Bu cyanoacrylate adhesive, and (iii) conventional sutures. Biodegradable polymer scaffolds of controlled porosity were fabricated with poly(L-lactic-co-glycolic acid) (PLGA) and salt particles using a solvent-casting and particulate-leaching technique. Repairs were conducted on 17 different tissues including the carotid, femoral, splenic, coronary, and pulmonary arteries, aorta, small intestine, ureter, sciatic nerve, spleen, atrium, kidney, muscle, skin, lung, liver and pancreas. Acute breaking strengths were measured and the data were analyzed by Student's T-test. The resultant repairs using the scaffold-enhanced light-activated adhesive (Group I) were found to yield equivalent tensile strengths to conventional sutures (Group III), with significantly smaller mean standard deviations (8% vs. 25%). The cyanoacrylate-doped scaffold (Group II) repairs performed extremely well with tensile strengths approx. 30% higher for organ tissue and approx. 20% higher for vascular tissue than with the other 2 repair techniques evaluated in this study. The addition of the polymer scaffold assists in tissue alignment and reduces problems associated with adhesive runaway from the repair site. With appropriate packaging, scaffold-enhanced adhesives offer the potential for quick application in the field by less skilled professionals, paraprofessionals and bystanders in emergency situations - both military and civilian - outside a hospital or clinic setting.

CC 63-7 (Pharmaceuticals)

IT **Medical goods**
(adhesives; scaffold-enhanced albumin and Bu cyanoacrylate adhesives for porcine tissue repair)

IT **Adhesives**
(medical; scaffold-enhanced albumin and Bu cyanoacrylate adhesives for porcine tissue repair)

IT **Medical goods**
(sutures; scaffold-enhanced albumin and Bu cyanoacrylate adhesives for porcine tissue repair)

IT 54512-07-1, L-Lactic acid-glycolic acid copolymer **447440-46-2**, Vetbond
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(scaffold-enhanced albumin and Bu cyanoacrylate adhesives for porcine tissue repair)

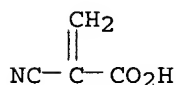
IT **447440-46-2**, Vetbond
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(scaffold-enhanced albumin and Bu cyanoacrylate adhesives for porcine tissue repair)

RN 447440-46-2 HCAPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-cyano-, polymer with butyl 2-cyano-2-propenoate (9CI)
(CA INDEX NAME)

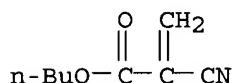
CM 1

CRN 15802-18-3
CMF C4 H3 N O2



CM 2

CRN 6606-65-1
CMF C8 H11 N O2



REFERENCE COUNT: 5 THERE ARE 5 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS
RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L103 ANSWER 25 OF 42 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:502743 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:68256
TITLE: Hydrogel-forming, self-solvating absorbable polyester
copolymers for medicinal uses
INVENTOR(S): Shalaby, Shalaby W.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Poly-Med, Inc., USA
SOURCE: U.S., 21 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. 5,714,159.
CODEN: USXXAM
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 4
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 6413539	B1	20020702	US 1998-16439	19980129
CA 2260610	AA	19990729	CA 1999-2260610	19990127
EP 952171	A2	19991027	EP 1999-250034	19990129
EP 952171	A3	20000531		
EP 952171	B1	20060104		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				
JP 2000026582	A2	20000125	JP 1999-59176	19990129
JP 3131195	B2	20010131		
US 2002164365	A1	20021107	US 2002-131657	20020424
US 6551610	B2	20030422		

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:
US 1996-740646 A2 19961031
US 1995-421222 A3 19950413
US 1998-16439 A 19980129

AB The present invention provides novel hydrogel-forming, self-solvating,
absorbable polyester copolymers capable of selective, segmental association

into compliant hydrogels upon contacting an aqueous environment. Methods of using the novel polyester copolymers of the invention in humans are also disclosed for providing a protective barrier to prevent post-surgical adhesion, treatment of defects in conduits such as blood vessels, and controlled release of a biol. active agent for modulating cellular events such as wound healing and tissue regeneration or therapeutic treatment of diseases such as infection of the periodontium, dry socket, bone, skin, vaginal, and nail infections. For example, a delivery system for chlorhexidine was prepared by mixing 4.3 g of Component A, i.e., 79:21 (by weight) of block copolymer of 60/40 DL-lactide/glycolide and PEG 400, 0.40 g of Component B, i.e., glycolic acid-glycolide copolymer carrying chlorhexidine diacetate, and 1.20 g of Component C, i.e., 14:86 (by weight) of block copolymer of 60/40 DL-lactide/glycolide and PEG 400. Chlorhexidine (0.44 g, based on the weight of the diacetate salt) was added to the mixture to make a final composition consisting of 40.5% A, 6.5% B, 22%

C,
and 1% free drug.
IC ICM A61F002-00
INCL 424426000
CC 63-8 (Pharmaceuticals)
Section cross-reference(s): 38
IT **Medical goods**
(adhesives, hemostatic; hydrogel-forming, self-solvating
absorbable polyester copolymers for medicinal uses)
IT **Adhesives**
(biol. tissue; hydrogel-forming, self-solvating absorbable polyester
copolymers for medicinal uses)
IT **Medical goods**
(dressings, hemostatic, **adhesive**; hydrogel-forming,
self-solvating absorbable polyester copolymers for medicinal uses)
IT Interferons
Peptides, biological studies
Polyesters, biological studies
Proteins
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(hydrogel-forming, self-solvating absorbable polyester copolymers for
medicinal uses)
IT **Adhesives**
(medical, hemostatic; hydrogel-forming, self-solvating absorbable
polyester copolymers for medicinal uses)
IT **Adhesion, biological**
(post-surgical, prevention of; hydrogel-forming, self-solvating
absorbable polyester copolymers for medicinal uses)
IT **Medical goods**
(staples, healing in relation to; hydrogel-forming, self-solvating
absorbable polyester copolymers for medicinal uses)
IT **Medical goods**
(sutures, healing in relation to; hydrogel-forming, self-solvating
absorbable polyester copolymers for medicinal uses)
IT **Medical goods**
(tissue **adhesives**; hydrogel-forming, self-solvating
absorbable polyester copolymers for medicinal uses)
IT 54-71-7, Pilocarpine hydrochloride 56-95-1, Chlorhexidine diacetate
564-25-0, Doxycycline 1404-93-9, Vancomycin hydrochloride 1405-41-0,
Gentamicin sulfate 7705-08-0, Ferric chloride, biological studies
9002-72-6, Growth hormone 9004-10-8, Insulin, biological studies
10592-13-9, Doxycycline hydrochloride 11096-26-7, Erythropoietin
15687-27-1, Ibuprofen 15802-18-3D, Cyanoacrylic acid,
alkoxyalkyl esters 22204-53-1, Naproxen 79217-60-0, Cyclosporin

83460-21-3 107910-75-8, Ganciclovir sodium

RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(hydrogel-forming, self-solvating absorbable polyester copolymers for medicinal uses)

IT 51-35-4, L-Hydroxyproline

RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(microparticles; hydrogel-forming, self-solvating absorbable polyester copolymers for medicinal uses)

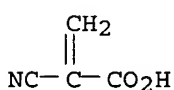
IT 15802-18-3D, Cyanoacrylic acid, alkoxyalkyl esters

83460-21-3

RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(hydrogel-forming, self-solvating absorbable polyester copolymers for medicinal uses)

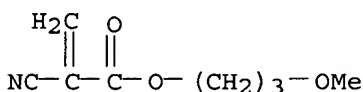
RN 15802-18-3 HCAPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-cyano- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 83460-21-3 HCAPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-cyano-, 3-methoxypropyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



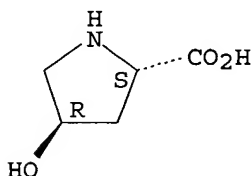
IT 51-35-4, L-Hydroxyproline

RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(microparticles; hydrogel-forming, self-solvating absorbable polyester copolymers for medicinal uses)

RN 51-35-4 HCAPLUS

CN L-Proline, 4-hydroxy-, (4R)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



REFERENCE COUNT: 26 THERE ARE 26 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L103 ANSWER 26 OF 42 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:693060 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 135:231720

TITLE: Ultraviolet-shielding pharmaceutical **adhesive** compositions

INVENTOR(S): Tsuruda, Kiyomi; Ikeura, Yasuhiro

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Hisamitsu Pharmaceutical Co., Inc., Japan

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 40 pp.

DOCUMENT TYPE: CODEN: PIXXD2
 LANGUAGE: Patent
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1 Japanese
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2001068061	A1	20010920	WO 2001-JP1978	20010313
W:			AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM	
RW:			GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG	
AU 2001041121	A5	20010924	AU 2001-41121	20010313
CA 2424579	AA	20020916	CA 2001-2424579	20010313
BR 2001009198	A	20021210	BR 2001-9198	20010313
EP 1269999	A1	20030102	EP 2001-912326	20010313
R:			AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR	
US 2003149385	A1	20030807	US 2002-221848	20010313
US 6924410	B2	20050802		

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:
 JP 2000-75554 A 20000317
 WO 2001-JO1978 W 20010313
 WO 2001-JP1978 W 20010313

AB Disclosed is an adhesive preparation having a substrate which has undergone a processing for imparting UV-shielding properties. The substrate usually consists of one layer. For the processing, an organic UV absorber and/or an inorg. UV-shielding agent is generally used. The base of the adhesive preparation can contain a drug having poor light stability or a nonsteroidal antiinflammatory analgesic. A tape consisting of a polyester fabric base 98 parts containing 2-(2'-hydroxy-5'-methylphenyl)benzotriazole 2 parts, and a composition containing styrene-isoprene-styrene block copolymer (Kraton

D-1107CU)

22, polyisobutylene (Oppanol B80) 22, hydrogenated rosin ester (Staybelite ester) 12, liquid paraffin (Crystol J-352) 40, di-Bu hydroxy toluene 1, and ketoprofen 3 parts was prepared

IC ICM A61K009-70

ICS A61K047-22; A61K047-12; A61K047-14; A61K047-18; A61K047-02; A61K047-32; A61K031-196; A61K031-54; A61K031-404; A61P029-00; A61L015-42

CC 63-6 (Pharmaceuticals)

IT UV shields

UV stabilizers

(UV-shielding pharmaceutical **adhesive** compns.)

IT Isobutylene rubber

Kaolin, biological studies

RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

(UV-shielding pharmaceutical **adhesive** compns.)

IT Isoprene-styrene rubber

RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

(block, triblock; UV-shielding pharmaceutical **adhesive** compns.)

IT Amino acids, biological studies

RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

(compds.; UV-shielding pharmaceutical **adhesive** compns.)

IT Anti-inflammatory agents
(nonsteroidal; UV-shielding pharmaceutical **adhesive** compns.)

IT **Medical goods**
(poultices; UV-shielding pharmaceutical **adhesive** compns.)

IT Drug delivery systems
(tapes; UV-shielding pharmaceutical **adhesive** compns.)

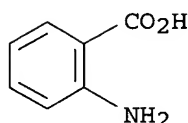
IT 53-86-1, Indometacin 65-85-0D, Benzoic acid, p-amino derivs. 87-18-3, p-tert-Butylphenylsalicylate **118-92-3D**, Anthranilic acid, derivs. 131-57-7, 2-Hydroxy-4-methoxybenzophenone 471-34-1, Calcium carbonate, biological studies 621-82-9D, Cinnamic acid, derivs. 1314-13-2, Zinc oxide, biological studies 1332-37-2, Iron oxide, biological studies 1344-28-1, Alumina, biological studies 2440-22-4, 2-(2'-Hydroxy-5'-methylphenyl)benzotriazole 5104-49-4, Flurbiprofen 5728-52-9, Felbinac 13463-67-7, Titanium oxide, biological studies 14807-96-6, Talc, biological studies 15307-86-5, Diclofenac **15802-18-3D**, derivs. 22071-15-4, Ketoprofen 25429-38-3D, Coumaric acid, derivs. 36322-90-4, Piroxicam 40828-46-4, Suprofen 68767-14-6, Loxoprofen
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(UV-shielding pharmaceutical **adhesive** compns.)

IT 9003-27-4
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(isobutylene rubber, UV-shielding pharmaceutical **adhesive** compns.)

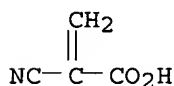
IT 105729-79-1 700836-36-8
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(isoprene-styrene rubber, block, triblock; UV-shielding pharmaceutical **adhesive** compns.)

IT **118-92-3D**, Anthranilic acid, derivs. **15802-18-3D**, derivs.
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(UV-shielding pharmaceutical **adhesive** compns.)

RN 118-92-3 HCAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 2-amino- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 15802-18-3 HCAPLUS
CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-cyano- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



REFERENCE COUNT: 4 THERE ARE 4 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L103 ANSWER 27 OF 42 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:38538 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:117255

TITLE: Oily ink compositions for electrostatic ink-jet printing with good discharge stability and images having high clearness and adhesion strength

INVENTOR(S): Kato, Eiichi

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Fuji Photo Film Co., Ltd., Japan

SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 45 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Japanese

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 2001011350	A2	20010116	JP 2000-130231	20000428
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 1999-122963	A 19990428

AB The comps. useful for the formation of lithog. printing plates by electrostatic ink-jet printing are obtained by dispersing charge-bearing copolymer particles in a nonaq. liquid medium having elec. resistance of $>10^9 \Omega \cdot \text{cm}$ and permittivity of <3.5 , where the copolymer particles are prepared by the polymerization of (A) amino group-containing addition monomers with (B) monofunctional comonomers which are soluble in nonaq. organic solvents and become insol. in the same solvents after polymerization, in a solution containing a dispersion stabilizer containing a vinylic macromonomer bearing carboxylated or amide pendants groups and having $M_w < 2 \times 10^4$. Thus, heating octadecyl methacrylate 100 with 3-mercaptopropionic acid 2 and AIBN 1.0 in PhMe, then with glycidyl methacrylate 8 g and dimethyldodecylamine gave a macromonomer with $M_w 1 \times 10^4$, 4 g of which was combined with 8 g dispersion stabilizer, 30 g Me methacrylate, 57 g Me acrylate and 9 g 2-(N,N-dimethylamino)ethyl methacrylate in 280 g Isopar G containing 2,2'-azobis(isovaleronitrile) and AIBN and heated from 70-80° over 6 h to give a solution containing a white powder having average particle diameter 0.38 μm . Dispersing 50 g the powder with 18 g a pigment dispersion containing poly(dodecyl methacrylate), Alkali Blue and Shellsol 71, 0.15 g Co naphthenate and 1 L Isopar E gave a blue ink with good claimed properties.

IC ICM C09D011-00
ICS B41J002-01; B41M005-00; C08F002-14; C08F290-04

CC 42-12 (Coatings, Inks, and Related Products)
Section cross-reference(s): 74

IT 320779-02-0P 320779-03-1P 320784-92-7P 320784-93-8P 320784-94-9P
320784-95-0P 320784-96-1P 320784-97-2P 320784-98-3P 320784-99-4P
320785-00-0P 320785-01-1P 320785-02-2P 320785-02-2P 320785-04-4P
320785-05-5P 320785-07-7P 320785-08-8P 320785-10-2P 320785-13-5P
320785-14-6P 320785-15-7P 320785-16-8P 320785-17-9P
320785-18-0P 320785-19-1P 320785-20-4P
RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); POF (Polymer in formulation); PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(resin particle; oily ink comps. for electrostatic ink-jet printing with good discharge stability and images having high clearness and adhesion strength)

IT 320785-16-8P 320785-18-0P 320785-19-1P
320785-20-4P
RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); POF (Polymer in formulation); PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)

(resin particle; oily ink compns. for electrostatic ink-jet printing with good discharge stability and images having high clearness and adhesion strength)

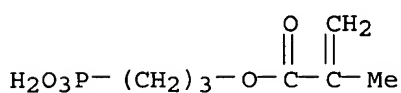
RN 320785-16-8 HCAPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, dodecyl ester, telomer with 2-mercaptoethanol and octadecyl 2-propenoate, 2-cyano-2-propenoate, polymer with 2-(dimethylamino)ethyl 2-propenoate, N-[3-(dipropylamino)propyl]-2-propenamide, ethyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate, methyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate, methyl 2-propenoate and 3-phosphonopropyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate, graft (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 252210-30-3

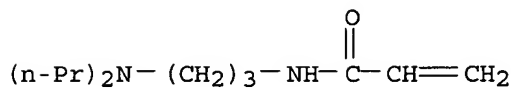
CMF C7 H13 O5 P



CM 2

CRN 65699-81-2

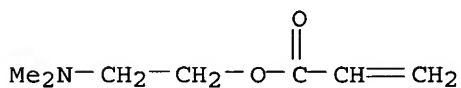
CMF C12 H24 N2 O



CM 3

CRN 2439-35-2

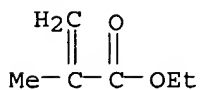
CMF C7 H13 N O2



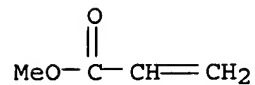
CM 4

CRN 97-63-2

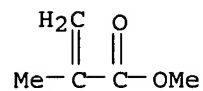
CMF C6 H10 O2



CM 5

CRN 96-33-3
CMF C4 H6 O2

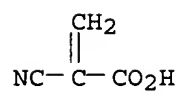
CM 6

CRN 80-62-6
CMF C5 H8 O2

CM 7

CRN 214835-07-1
CMF (C21 H40 O2 . C16 H30 O2)x . x C4 H3 N O2 . C2 H6 O S

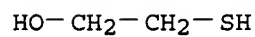
CM 8

CRN 15802-18-3
CMF C4 H3 N O2

CM 9

CRN 214835-04-8
CMF (C21 H40 O2 . C16 H30 O2)x . C2 H6 O S

CM 10

CRN 60-24-2
CMF C2 H6 O S

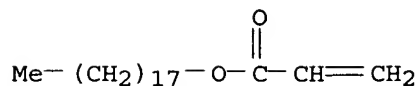
CM 11

CRN 140693-68-1

CMF (C21 H40 O2 . C16 H30 O2)x
CCI PMS

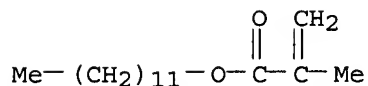
CM 12

CRN 4813-57-4
CMF C21 H40 O2



CM 13

CRN 142-90-5
CMF C16 H30 O2

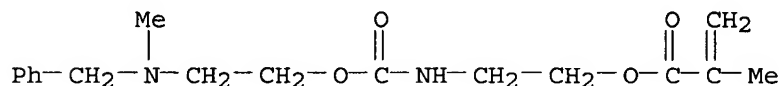


RN 320785-18-0 HCAPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, dodecyl ester, telomer with 2-mercaptoethanol and octadecyl 2-propenoate, 2-cyano-2-propenoate, polymer with 2-(dimethylamino)ethyl 2-propenoate, ethyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate, methyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate, 2-[[[2-[methyl(phenylmethyl)amino]ethoxy]carbonyl]amino]ethyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate, methyl 2-propenoate and 3-phosphonopropyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate, graft (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

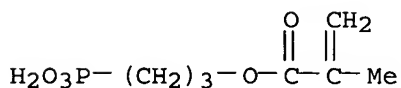
CM 1

CRN 305814-19-1
CMF C17 H24 N2 O4



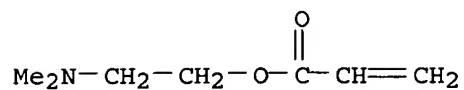
CM 2

CRN 252210-30-3
CMF C7 H13 O5 P



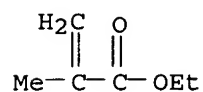
CM 3

CRN 2439-35-2
CMF C7 H13 N O2



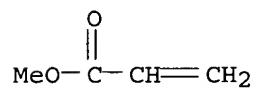
CM 4

CRN 97-63-2
CMF C6 H10 O2



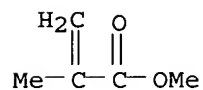
CM 5

CRN 96-33-3
CMF C4 H6 O2



CM 6

CRN 80-62-6
CMF C5 H8 O2

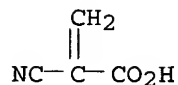


CM 7

CRN 214835-07-1
CMF (C21 H40 O2 . C16 H30 O2)x . x C4 H3 N O2 . C2 H6 O S

CM 8

CRN 15802-18-3
CMF C4 H3 N O2



CM 9

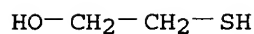
CRN 214835-04-8

CMF (C21 H40 O2 . C16 H30 O2)x . C2 H6 O S

CM 10

CRN 60-24-2

CMF C2 H6 O S



CM 11

CRN 140693-68-1

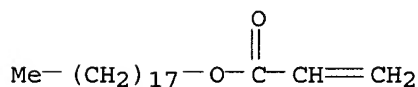
CMF (C21 H40 O2 . C16 H30 O2)x

CCI PMS

CM 12

CRN 4813-57-4

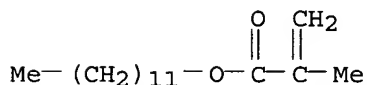
CMF C21 H40 O2



CM 13

CRN 142-90-5

CMF C16 H30 O2

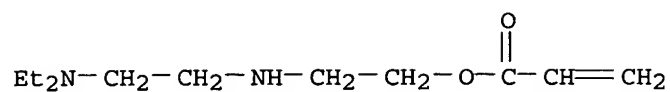


RN 320785-19-1 HCAPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, dodecyl ester, telomer with 2-mercaptoethanol and octadecyl 2-propenoate, 2-cyano-2-propenoate, polymer with 2-[[2-(diethylamino)ethyl]amino]ethyl 2-propenoate, 2-(dimethylamino)ethyl 2-propenoate, ethyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate, methyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate, methyl 2-propenoate and 3-phosphonopropyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate, graft (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

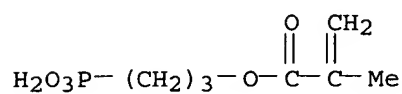
CM 1

CRN 305814-21-5
CMF C11 H22 N2 O2



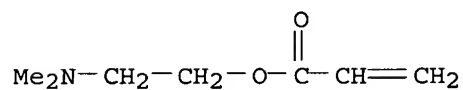
CM 2

CRN 252210-30-3
CMF C7 H13 O5 P



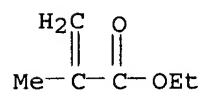
CM 3

CRN 2439-35-2
CMF C7 H13 N O2



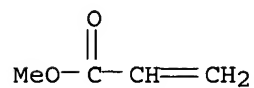
CM 4

CRN 97-63-2
CMF C6 H10 O2



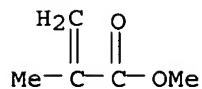
CM 5

CRN 96-33-3
CMF C4 H6 O2



CM 6

CRN 80-62-6
 CMF C5 H8 O2

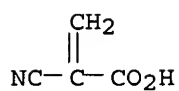


CM 7

CRN 214835-07-1
 CMF (C21 H40 O2 . C16 H30 O2)x . x C4 H3 N O2 . C2 H6 O S

CM 8

CRN 15802-18-3
 CMF C4 H3 N O2

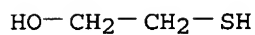


CM 9

CRN 214835-04-8
 CMF (C21 H40 O2 . C16 H30 O2)x . C2 H6 O S

CM 10

CRN 60-24-2
 CMF C2 H6 O S

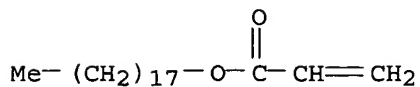


CM 11

CRN 140693-68-1
 CMF (C21 H40 O2 . C16 H30 O2)x
 CCI PMS

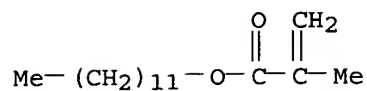
CM 12

CRN 4813-57-4
 CMF C21 H40 O2



CM 13

CRN 142-90-5
 CMF C16 H30 O2

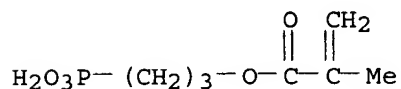


RN 320785-20-4 HCAPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, dodecyl ester, telomer with 2-mercaptoethanol and octadecyl 2-propenoate, 2-cyano-2-propenoate, polymer with 2-(dimethylamino)ethyl 2-propenoate, N-[4-(dimethylamino)phenyl]-N-methyl-2-propenamide, ethyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate, methyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate, methyl 2-propenoate and 3-phosphonopropyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate, graft (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

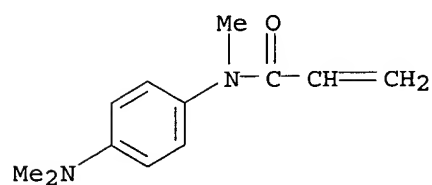
CM 1

CRN 252210-30-3
 CMF C7 H13 O5 P



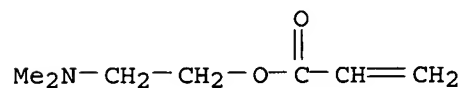
CM 2

CRN 107314-56-7
 CMF C12 H16 N2 O



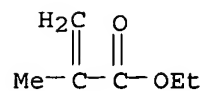
CM 3

CRN 2439-35-2
 CMF C7 H13 N O2



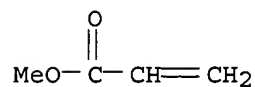
CM 4

CRN 97-63-2
CMF C6 H10 O2



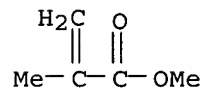
CM 5

CRN 96-33-3
CMF C4 H6 O2



CM 6

CRN 80-62-6
CMF C5 H8 O2

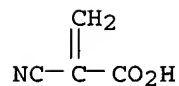


CM 7

CRN 214835-07-1
CMF (C21 H40 O2 . C16 H30 O2)x . x C4 H3 N O2 . C2 H6 O S

CM 8

CRN 15802-18-3
CMF C4 H3 N O2



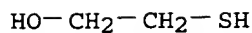
CM 9

CRN 214835-04-8
CMF (C21 H40 O2 . C16 H30 O2)x . C2 H6 O S

CM 10

CRN 60-24-2

CMF C2 H6 O S



CM 11

CRN 140693-68-1

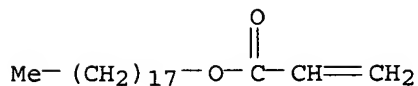
CMF (C21 H40 O2 . C16 H30 O2)x

CCI PMS

CM 12

CRN 4813-57-4

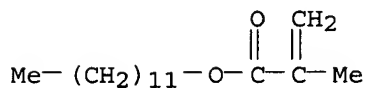
CMF C21 H40 O2



CM 13

CRN 142-90-5

CMF C16 H30 O2



L103 ANSWER 28 OF 42 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:12554 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:72626

TITLE: Flavored cyanoacrylate **adhesive**
compositions, their manufacture and use

INVENTOR(S): Nicholson, William S. C.; Narang, Upvan

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Closure Medical Corporation, USA

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 28 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
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WO 2001000742	A1	20010104	WO 2000-US16841	20000620
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR,				
CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU,				

ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU,
 LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE,
 SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW,
 AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM
 RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY,
 DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ,
 CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

US 6352704	B1	20020305	US 1999-343914	19990630
CA 2378659	AA	20010104	CA 2000-2378659	20000620
EP 1198530	A1	20020424	EP 2000-941553	20000620
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL				
BR 2000012022	A	20020514	BR 2000-12022	20000620
JP 2003503579	T2	20030128	JP 2001-506744	20000620
US 2002119184	A1	20020829	US 2002-86531	20020304

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:

US 1999-343914	A	19990630
WO 2000-US16841	W	20000620

AB A sterile or nonsterile flavored monomeric adhesive composition includes a flavoring additive and a monomer. The composition can be applied, for example, to skin or the inside of the mouth. An adhesive composition is made by placing a mixture of a polymerizable adhesive monomer and a flavoring additive in a container, sealing the container, and sterilizing the mixture and the container. The flavored adhesive composition is particularly useful as a medical adhesive and can include 1,1-disubstituted ethylene monomers, such as α -cyanoacrylates. Oil of wintergreen acts as both a stabilizer and flavorant for octyl cyanoacrylate adhesives having good shelf life as indicated by a stable viscosity.

IC ICM C09J004-00
 ICS A61L024-04

CC 38-3 (Plastics Fabrication and Uses)

ST flavorant alkyl cyanoacrylate **adhesive** compn

IT **Medical goods**
 (adhesives; flavored cyanoacrylate **adhesive** compns.)

IT Essential oils
 RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
 (banana; flavorant for cyanoacrylate **adhesive** compns.)

IT Essential oils
 RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
 (clove; flavorant for cyanoacrylate **adhesive** compns.)

IT Essential oils
 RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
 (cucumber; flavorant for cyanoacrylate **adhesive** compns.)

IT Honey
 Rose (Rosa)
 (flavorant for cyanoacrylate **adhesive** compns.)

IT Flavoring materials
 (flavorant; flavorant for cyanoacrylate **adhesive** compns.)

IT Essential oils
 RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
 (grapefruit; flavorant for cyanoacrylate **adhesive** compns.)

IT Essential oils
 RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
 (lime; flavorant for cyanoacrylate **adhesive** compns.)

IT **Adhesives**
 (medical; flavored cyanoacrylate **adhesive** compns.)

IT Essential oils
 RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
 (orange, sweet; flavorant for cyanoacrylate **adhesive** compns.)

IT Essential oils
 RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
 (peppermint; flavorant for cyanoacrylate **adhesive** compns.)

IT Essential oils
 RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
 (wintergreen; flavorant for cyanoacrylate **adhesive** compns.)

IT 89-78-1, Menthol 89-83-8, Thymol 100-52-7, Benzaldehyde, uses
 104-46-1, Anethole 119-36-8, Wintergreen oil 121-32-4, Ethyl vanillin
 121-33-5, Vanillin 142-47-2, Monosodium glutamate
 RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
 (flavorant for cyanoacrylate **adhesive** compns.)

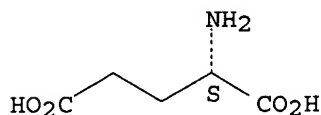
IT 26877-34-9, 2-Octyl cyanoacrylate polymer
 RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); POF (Polymer in formulation); BIOL
 (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (flavored cyanoacrylate **adhesive** compns.)

IT 142-47-2, Monosodium glutamate
 RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
 (flavorant for cyanoacrylate **adhesive** compns.)

RN 142-47-2 HCAPLUS

CN L-Glutamic acid, monosodium salt (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



● Na

IT 26877-34-9, 2-Octyl cyanoacrylate polymer
 RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); POF (Polymer in formulation); BIOL
 (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (flavored cyanoacrylate **adhesive** compns.)

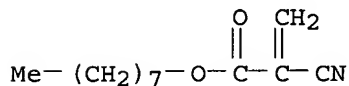
RN 26877-34-9 HCAPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-cyano-, octyl ester, homopolymer (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 6701-17-3

CMF C12 H19 N O2



REFERENCE COUNT: 6 THERE ARE 6 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L103 ANSWER 29 OF 42 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:841151 HCAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:120884
 TITLE: In vitro and in vivo studies for modified ethyl

AUTHOR(S): cyanoacrylate regimens for sclerotherapy
 Lin, Jui-Che; Lin, Chia-Wen; Lin, Xi-Zhang
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Chemical Engineering, National Cheng
 Kung University, Tainan, 70101, Taiwan
 SOURCE: Journal of Biomedical Materials Research (2000),
 53(6), 799-805
 CODEN: JBMRBG; ISSN: 0021-9304
 PUBLISHER: John Wiley & Sons, Inc.
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
 LANGUAGE: English

AB Cyanoacrylates have known for their ability to polymerize rapidly in the presence of traces of weakly basic moieties such as water. The tissue adhesive, Histoacryl (N-Bu 2-cyanoacrylate), has been reported to control bleeding through endoscopic sclerotherapy. But the com. available Histoacryl is expensive, and it has the problem like other cyanoacrylates that the glue tends to flow/run away from the point of application, which is inherent to the low viscosity, making precise application difficult. In this study, Et cyanoacrylate (ECA), the main constituent of "super glue," was employed instead of Histoacryl due to its lower cost. The aim of the research is to modify the compns. of ECA regimen and evaluate its feasibility for sclerosant application through both in vitro flow circuit model and in vivo animal tests. It was noted that the difference in the relative hardening rate between the in vitro Hepes-Tyrodes buffer flowing model and the in vivo rat model for the ECA and Histoacryl was related to the existence of the blood **protein**, such as albumin, in the physiol. milieu. It was also noticed that the ECA setting rate was greatly increased either in Hepes-Tyrodes buffer or in blood (to a comparable rate as Histoacryl in vivo) by adding a few doses of caffeine, which acts as a polymerization initiator. This would lead to far better injection precision during sclerotherapy. Furthermore, in vivo histol. examination for the occluded lumen of the rat's inferior vena cava and a clin. piglet portal vein occlusion experiment have suggested this new sclerosant regimen, caffeine/ECA, is of great promise in endoscopic sclerotherapy.

CC 63-7 (Pharmaceuticals)

IT **Adhesives**

(biol. tissue; in vitro and in vivo studies of modified Et cyanoacrylate regimens for sclerotherapy)

IT **Medical goods**

(tissue adhesives; in vitro and in vivo studies of modified Et cyanoacrylate regimens for sclerotherapy)

IT **7085-85-0, Ethyl cyanoacrylate**

RL: RCT (Reactant); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); RACT (Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses)

(in vitro and in vivo studies of modified Et cyanoacrylate regimens for sclerotherapy)

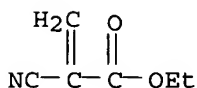
IT **7085-85-0, Ethyl cyanoacrylate**

RL: RCT (Reactant); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); RACT (Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses)

(in vitro and in vivo studies of modified Et cyanoacrylate regimens for sclerotherapy)

RN 7085-85-0 HCAPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-cyano-, ethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L103 ANSWER 30 OF 42 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:827834 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:271083

TITLE: Biochemical adhesives

AUTHOR(S): Han, Dong keun; Ahn, Kwang-Duk

CORPORATE SOURCE: Biomaterials Research Center, KIST, Cheongryang, Seoul, 130-650, S. Korea

SOURCE: Kobunja Kwahak Kwa Kisul (2000), 11(4), 436-442
CODEN: KKKIEM; ISSN: 1225-0260

PUBLISHER: Polymer Society of Korea

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review

LANGUAGE: Korean

AB A review with 37 refs. The authors discussed the properties of medical adhesives including alkyl cyanoacrylate polymers, fibrin glues, **protein** glues, polyurethanes, and polyoxyalkylenes.

CC 63-0 (Pharmaceuticals)

ST review medical adhesive **protein** polymerIT **Medical goods**(adhesives; synthetic polymers and natural **proteins** as medical adhesives)

IT Fibrins

RL: PRP (Properties); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

(adhesives; synthetic polymers and natural **proteins** as medical adhesives)IT **Adhesives**(medical; synthetic polymers and natural **proteins** as medical adhesives)

IT Polyoxyalkylenes, biological studies

Polyurethanes, biological studies

Proteins, general, biological studies

RL: PRP (Properties); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

(synthetic polymers and natural **proteins** as medical adhesives)IT **15802-18-3D**, Cyanoacrylic acid, alkyl esters, polymers

RL: PRP (Properties); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

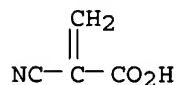
(synthetic polymers and natural **proteins** as medical adhesives)IT **15802-18-3D**, Cyanoacrylic acid, alkyl esters, polymers

RL: PRP (Properties); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

(synthetic polymers and natural **proteins** as medical adhesives)

RN 15802-18-3 HCAPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-cyano- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L103 ANSWER 31 OF 42 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

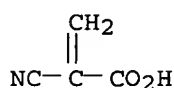
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:456943 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 133:94518

TITLE: Fibrin-based glue granulate and its production
 INVENTOR(S): Rapp, Mirna
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Centeon Pharma G.m.b.H., Germany
 SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 28 pp.
 CODEN: PIXXD2
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: German
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2000038752	A1	20000706	WO 1999-EP6898	19990917
W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
DE 19859611	A1	20000629	DE 1998-19859611	19981223
DE 19859611	C2	20030703		
DE 19928371	A1	20001228	DE 1999-19928371	19990621
DE 19928372	A1	20001228	DE 1999-19928372	19990621
CA 2363916	AA	20000706	CA 1999-2363916	19990917
AU 9958638	A1	20000731	AU 1999-58638	19990917
AU 754458	B2	20021114		
EP 1140235	A1	20011010	EP 1999-946186	19990917
EP 1140235	B1	20020828		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				
AT 222781	E	20020915	AT 1999-946186	19990917
JP 2002533164	T2	20021008	JP 2000-590703	19990917
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:				
			DE 1998-19859611	A 19981223
			DE 1999-19928371	A 19990621
			DE 1999-19928372	A 19990621
			WO 1999-EP6898	W 19990917
AB	A flowable fibrin glue containing thrombin, factor XIII, fibrinogen, and a Ca salt in the form of granules with a particle size of <50-1000 µm is useful for the healing of wounds in surgery, for tissue therapy, and/or as a matrix for administering biol. factors. The glue may also be formulated as an effervescent granulate or an effervescent powder for producing a foam that is suitable for hemostasis. Addnl. preps. to arrest bleeding may contain a nonwoven fabric dressing for wounds consisting of a biodegradable supporting material coated with a fibrin glue granulate mixture. Thus, mannitol granules were spray-coated with a suspension of fibrinogen, factor XIII, thrombin, and CaCl ₂ in iso-PrOH in a fluidized bed with an inlet temperature of 30° and an outlet temperature of 25°. The product was pourable and dust free, and formed a stable, crosslinked fibrin clot immediately on contact with an aqueous solution			
IC	ICM A61L024-10 ICS A61L015-32; A61L015-42			
CC	63-6 (Pharmaceuticals)			
IT	Medical goods (bandages; fibrin-based glue granulate and its production)			
IT	Adhesives (biol.; fibrin-based glue granulate and its production)			

IT **Medical goods**
 (plasters; fibrin-based glue granulate and its production)
 IT **Polyamides**, biological studies
 RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (poly(amino acids), nonwoven fabrics from;
 fibrin-based glue granulate and its production)
 IT **15802-18-3D**, Cyanoacrylic acid, esters, polymers 54512-07-1,
 Ethisorb 128808-71-9, Interceed 164003-56-9, Vicryl C
 RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (nonwoven fabrics from; fibrin-based glue granulate and its production)
 IT **15802-18-3D**, Cyanoacrylic acid, esters, polymers
 RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (nonwoven fabrics from; fibrin-based glue granulate and its production)
 RN 15802-18-3 HCAPLUS
 CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-cyano- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



REFERENCE COUNT: 6 THERE ARE 6 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS
 RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L103 ANSWER 32 OF 42 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:718995 HCAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 131:327600
 TITLE: Monomeric compositions effective as wound closure
 devices
 INVENTOR(S): Clark, Jeffrey G.; Leung, Jeffrey C.
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Closure Medical Corporation, USA
 SOURCE: U.S., 10 pp.
 CODEN: USXXAM
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: English
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 5981621	A	19991109	US 1996-609921	19960229
CA 2247906	AA	19970904	CA 1997-2247906	19970228
JP 2000503574	T2	20000328	JP 1997-531147	19970228
AU 724710	B2	20000928	AU 1997-19814	19970228
US 6565840	B1	20030520	US 1997-909845	19970812
US 2003202956	A1	20031030	US 2003-435203	20030512
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1996-609921	A 19960229
			WO 1997-US3154	W 19970228
			US 1997-909845	A3 19970812

AB A biocompatible monomer composition includes: (A) at least one monomer, which
 forms a medically acceptable polymer; (B) at least one plasticizing agent
 present in the composition in an amount of from 0.5 weight % to 15 weight % of
 the
 composition; and (C) at least one acidic stabilizing agent having a pKa
 ionization constant of from about 1 to about 7. The composition can be applied
 to a variety of materials and is particularly suitable as in vivo tissue
 adhesive. A method of joining together in vivo two surfaces, e.g., body
 tissues, includes (a) holding damaged tissue edges together to form

abutted tissue surfaces; (b) applying to the abutted tissue surfaces an excessive amount of a composition containing (1) at least one monomer, which forms a medically acceptable biodegradable polymer, (2) at least one plasticizing agent; and (3) at least one acidic stabilizing agent; and (c) maintaining the surfaces in contact until the composition polymerizes to form a thick film of polymerized composition bridging the abutted tissue surfaces. An adhesive of the present invention containing about 6% by weight of acetyl tri-Bu citrate as plasticizer with acetic acid as an acidic stabilizer (pKa =4.8) in 2-octyl alpha-cyanoacrylate was applied on the rats skin with a compressible ampule with a swab tip (crushable swab applicator) and was passed along the opposing wound edges in a "multi-stroke" fashion for topical administration. The in vivo strength of the adhesive was 214.57 mmHg.

IC ICM A61L025-00

INCL 523118000

CC 63-7 (Pharmaceuticals)

Section cross-reference(s): 38

ST wound closure device polymer **adhesive**

IT **Adhesives**

(biol.; monomeric compns. effective as wound closure devices)

IT Alcohols, biological studies

Amides, biological studies

Amines, biological studies

Bisulfites

Carbonates, biological studies

Heterocyclic compounds

Imides

Nitrites

Phosphines

Polysulfides

Proteins, general, biological studies

Sulfites

Tannins

Thiols (organic), biological studies

RL: POF (Polymer in formulation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

(monomeric compns. effective as wound closure devices)

IT **Medical goods**

(tissue **adhesives**; monomeric compns. effective as wound closure devices)

IT **152965-95-2P**

RL: POF (Polymer in formulation); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)

(monomeric compns. effective as wound closure devices)

IT 50-81-7, L-Ascorbic acid, biological studies 57-13-6, Urea, biological studies 60-01-5 61-54-1, 1H-Indole-3-ethanamine 62-56-6, Thiourea, biological studies 64-19-7, Acetic acid, biological studies

74-79-3, L-Arginine, biological studies 77-90-7 77-94-1

78-40-0 78-42-2 89-04-3 99-24-1 102-76-1 103-23-1 106-51-4,

2,5-Cyclohexadiene-1,4-dione, biological studies 106-79-6 110-27-0

110-40-7 122-52-1 123-95-5 128-37-0, biological studies 143-07-7,

Dodecanoic acid, biological studies 150-76-5 288-32-4, 1H-Imidazole,

biological studies 463-77-4, Carbamic acid, biological studies

1191-50-0 1309-42-8, Magnesium hydroxide (Mg(OH)₂) 1344-09-8

1643-19-2 2474-72-8 6833-84-7 7631-90-5 7664-93-9D, Sulfuric acid,

alkyl derivs. 7778-18-9 9003-39-8 9005-64-5 9005-65-6

10196-04-0D, salts 14265-45-3D, Sulfite, alkyl derivs. 14284-89-0

14933-08-5 16749-13-6D, Phosphonium, salts 17090-79-8, Monensin
 25013-16-5 33814-34-5 106392-12-5
 RL: POF (Polymer in formulation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (monomeric compns. effective as wound closure devices)

IT 152965-95-2P

RL: POF (Polymer in formulation); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
 (monomeric compns. effective as wound closure devices)

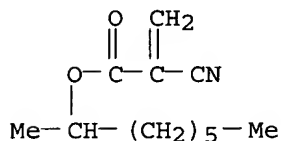
RN 152965-95-2 HCAPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-cyano-, 1-methylheptyl ester, homopolymer (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 133978-15-1

CMF C12 H19 N O2



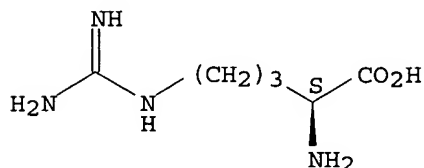
IT 74-79-3, L-Arginine, biological studies

RL: POF (Polymer in formulation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (monomeric compns. effective as wound closure devices)

RN 74-79-3 HCAPLUS

CN L-Arginine (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



REFERENCE COUNT: 32 THERE ARE 32 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L103 ANSWER 33 OF 42 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:205409 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 130:259567

TITLE: Oil-based ink-jet printing-type ink and method of making lithographic printing plate using same

INVENTOR(S): Kato, Eiichi

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Fuji Photo Film Co., Ltd., Japan

SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 33 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

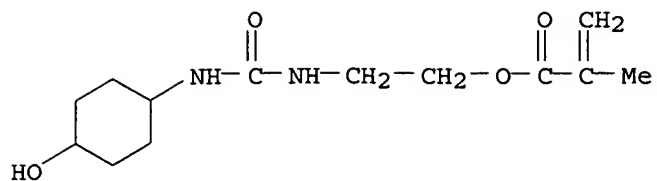
LANGUAGE: Japanese

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
	-----	----	-----	-----	-----
	JP 11078226	A2	19990323	JP 1997-252191	19970917
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:				JP 1997-252191	19970917
AB	The ink has oil-dispersed particle resin prepared by copolymn. of: (1) a mono-functional monomer insol. in non-aqueous solvent after polymerization;				
(2) a	monomer having a side ≥ 8 carbon chain soluble in non-aqueous solvent; and (3) a dispersion stabilizing resin soluble in non-aqueous solvent. The lithog. printing plate is made by; (1) printing an image on a lithog. printing plate original having an image-receiving layer having zinc oxide and a binder on a water-resistant support; and (2) desensitizing the non-image part of the plate. The ink provides excellent dispersibility, storage stability, and printing durability. The printing plates provides high quality image and excellent printing durability.				
IC	ICM B41M005-00				
	ICS B41C001-10; B41N001-14; C09D011-02				
CC	74-6 (Radiation Chemistry, Photochemistry, and Photographic and Other Reprographic Processes)				
IT	39332-53-1, Methyl methacrylate-acrylic acid-methacrylic acid copolymer 60472-57-3D, Methyl methacrylate-methacrylic acid-methyl acrylate-styrene copolymer, reaction products with 4-cyano pentanoic acid 184970-55-6, Methyl methacrylate-acrylic acid-lauryl acrylate-N-vinyl-2-pyrrolidone copolymer 188951-11-3, Methyl methacrylate-styrene-methyl acrylate-2-mercaptobenzoic acid copolymer 221653-56-1, Methyl methacrylate-acrylic acid-methyl acrylate-N-propylacrylamide copolymer				
	RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses) (binder for lithog. printing plate)				
IT	9003-20-7P, Vinyl acetate homopolymer 55778-35-3P, Octadecyl methacrylate-vinyl acetate copolymer 161641-25-4P, Methyl acrylate-methyl methacrylate-octadecyl acrylate copolymer 221653-31-2P, Vinyl acetate-vinyl oleate graft copolymer 221653-32-3P, Vinyl acetate-octadecyl vinyl ether graft copolymer 221653-33-4P, Vinyl acetate-Hexyl (methacryloylethyl)succinate graft copolymer 221653-34-5P 221653-35-6P 221653-36-7P 221653-38-9P 221653-39-0P 221653-40-3P 221653-41-4P 221653-42-5P 221653-44-7P 221653-46-9P 221653-47-0P 221653-50-5P 221653-52-7P 221653-54-9P 221653-58-3P 221653-59-4P 221653-61-8P				
	RL: PNU (Preparation, unclassified); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses) (particle resin for oil based-based ink-jet printing-type ink for lithog. printing plate)				
IT	221653-46-9P				
	RL: PNU (Preparation, unclassified); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses) (particle resin for oil based-based ink-jet printing-type ink for lithog. printing plate)				
RN	221653-46-9 HCAPLUS				
CN	2-Propenoic acid, 2-cyano-, tetradecyl ester, polymer with 2-[[[(4-hydroxycyclohexyl)amino]carbonyl]amino]ethyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate, methyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate, methyl 2-propenoate and tetradecyl 2-propenoate, graft (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)				
CM	1				
CRN	221653-45-8				

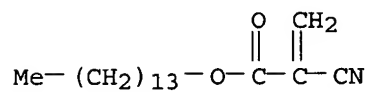
CMF C13 H22 N2 O4



CM 2

CRN 212839-67-3

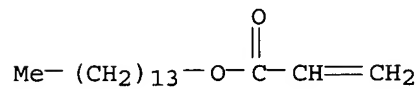
CMF C18 H31 N O2



CM 3

CRN 21643-42-5

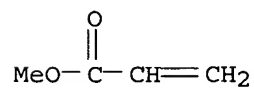
CMF C17 H32 O2



CM 4

CRN 96-33-3

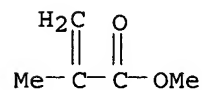
CMF C4 H6 O2



CM 5

CRN 80-62-6

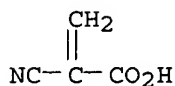
CMF C5 H8 O2



L103 ANSWER 34 OF 42 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:485233 HCAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 127:140506
 TITLE: The strength of adhesive-bonded tissue joints
 AUTHOR(S): Chivers, R.A.; Wolowacz, R.G.
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Smith and Nephew Group Research Centre, York Science
 Park, York, YO1 5DF, UK
 SOURCE: Proceedings of the Annual Meeting of the Adhesion
 Society (1996), 19th, 429-431
 CODEN: PAMSFE; ISSN: 1086-9506
 PUBLISHER: Adhesion Society
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
 LANGUAGE: English

AB The properties of different tissue adhesives based on cyanoacrylates,
 fibrin, mussel adhesive **protein**, and gelatin is studied, in
 particular the strength of bond formed between samples of biol tissue in
 vitro.
 CC 63-7 (Pharmaceuticals)
 ST adhesive bond strength tissue joint; gelatin cyanoacrylate fibrin tissue
 adhesive; mussel adhesive **protein** tissue adhesive
 IT **Proteins**, specific or class
 RL: PRP (Properties); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES
 (Uses)
 (MAP (mussel adhesive **protein**); strength of adhesive-bonded
 tissue joints)
 IT **Adhesives**
 (biol. tissue; strength of adhesive-bonded tissue joints)
 IT **Medical goods**
 (tissue adhesives; strength of adhesive-bonded tissue joints)
 IT **15802-18-3**
 RL: PRP (Properties); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES
 (Uses)
 (strength of adhesive-bonded tissue joints)
 IT **15802-18-3**
 RL: PRP (Properties); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES
 (Uses)
 (strength of adhesive-bonded tissue joints)
 RN 15802-18-3 HCAPLUS
 CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-cyano- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L103 ANSWER 35 OF 42 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:398417 HCAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 127:99769
 TITLE: The strength of adhesive-bonded tissue joints
 AUTHOR(S): Chivers, R. A.; Wolowacz, R. G.
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Smith Nephew Group Res. Centre, York, YO1 5DF, UK
 SOURCE: International Journal of Adhesion and Adhesives
 (1997), 17(2), 127-132
 CODEN: IJAADK; ISSN: 0143-7496
 PUBLISHER: Elsevier
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB Bonds have been formed in vitro between pieces of porcine tissue (cartilage, bone and skin) with a range of com. available surgical adhesives (cyanoacrylate, gelatin-based and fibrin). They were either butt joints or in a lap-shear configuration. These bonds were tested with a standard tensile test procedure and the strengths were measured. Bond strengths showed little dependence on the nature of the tissue, but were strongly dependent on the adhesive type. Orders of magnitude differences were seen, with strengths in the order: cyanoacrylate < gelatin/resorcinol/formaldehyde > gelatin/resorcinol/glyoxal = fibrin. Bond agreement was seen with literature results on similar systems. The appearance of the failure differed: cyanoacrylate was hard and brittle, while the others were softer and rubbery, like sealants. Mussel adhesion protein was also tested, but gave very poor results.

CC 63-7 (Pharmaceuticals)

IT **Proteins**, specific or class

RL: PRP (Properties); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

(MAP (mussel adhesive **protein**); strength of adhesive-bonded tissue joints)

IT **Adhesives**

(biol. tissue; strength of adhesive-bonded tissue joints)

IT **Medical goods**

(tissue adhesives; strength of adhesive-bonded tissue joints)

IT 25154-80-7, Poly(butyl 2-cyanoacrylate)

RL: PRP (Properties); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

(strength of adhesive-bonded tissue joints)

IT 25154-80-7, Poly(butyl 2-cyanoacrylate)

RL: PRP (Properties); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

(strength of adhesive-bonded tissue joints)

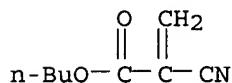
RN 25154-80-7 HCAPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-cyano-, butyl ester, homopolymer (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 6606-65-1

CMF C8 H11 N O2



REFERENCE COUNT: 23 THERE ARE 23 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L103 ANSWER 36 OF 42 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996:544101 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 125:177462

TITLE: Surface-modified nanoparticles and method of making and using them

INVENTOR(S): Levy, Robert J.; Labhasetwar, Vinod; Song, Cunxian S.

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): USA

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 170 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: English
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9620698	A2	19960711	WO 1996-US476	19960104
WO 9620698	A3	19980122		
W: AL, AM, AT, AU, CA, CH, CN, CZ, DE, DK, GB, HU, IS, JP, KE, LU, VN, MN, NO, US				
RW: KE, LS, SD, AT, BE, CH, DE, ES, FR, GB, IT, LU, NL, PT, SE, NL, MR, NE, SN				
CA 2207961	AA	19960711	CA 1996-2207961	19960104
AU 9647556	A1	19960724	AU 1996-47556	19960104
EP 805678	A1	19971112	EP 1996-903476	19960104
EP 805678	B1	20031029		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE				
JP 10511957	T2	19981117	JP 1996-521279	19960104
AT 252894	E	20031115	AT 1996-903476	19960104
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:				
			US 1995-369541	A 19950105
			US 1995-389893	A 19950216
			WO 1996-US476	W 19960104

AB Biodegradable controlled-release nanoparticles as sustained release bioactive agent delivery vehicles include surface modifying agents to target binding of the nanoparticles to tissues or cells of living systems, to enhance nanoparticle sustained release properties, and to protect nanoparticle-incorporated bioactive agents. Unique methods of making small (10 nm to 15 nm, and preferably 20 nm to 35 nm) nanoparticles having a narrow size distribution which can be surface-modified after the nanoparticles are formed is described. Techniques for modifying the surface include a lyophilization technique to produce a phys. adsorbed coating and epoxy-derivatization to functionalize the surface of the nanoparticles to covalently bind mols. of interest. The nanoparticles may also comprise hydroxy-terminated or epoxide-terminated and/or activated multiblock copolymers, having hydrophobic segments which may be polycaprolactone and hydrophilic segments. The nanoparticles are useful for local intravascular administration of smooth muscle inhibitors and antithrombogenic agents as part of interventional cardiac or vascular catheterization such as a balloon angioplasty procedure; direct application to tissues and/or cells for gene therapy, such as the delivery of osteotropic genes or gene segments into bone progenitor cells; or oral administration in an enteric capsule for delivery of protein/peptide based vaccines.

IC A61K009-51

CC 63-6 (Pharmaceuticals)

IT Dental materials and appliances
 (adhesives, surface-modified polymer controlled-release nanoparticles for sustained drug delivery)

IT **Medical goods**
 (bone cements, surface-modified polymer controlled-release nanoparticles for sustained drug delivery)

IT Polyamides, biological studies
 RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (poly(amino acids), surface-modified polymer controlled-release nanoparticles for sustained drug delivery)

IT 50-70-4, D-Glucitol, biological studies 57-09-0, Cetyl trimethyl ammonium bromide 57-10-3, Hexadecanoic acid, biological studies 57-88-5, Cholesterol, biological studies 69-65-8, D-Mannitol 102-71-6,

Triethanolamine, biological studies 112-02-7, Hexadecyl trimethyl ammonium chloride 151-21-3, Sodium dodecyl sulfate, biological studies 577-11-7, Sodium dioctyl sulfosuccinate **1069-55-2**, Isobutyl cyanoacrylate 3282-73-3, Didodecyl dimethyl ammonium bromide 7445-62-7 7727-43-7, Barium sulfate 8007-43-0, Sorbitan sesquioleate 9000-65-1, Tragacanth 9000-69-5, Pectin 9002-89-5, Polyvinyl alcohol 9002-92-0, Polyoxyethylene lauryl ether 9003-39-8, Polyvinyl pyrrolidone 9003-53-6, Polystyrene 9004-32-4 9004-34-6, Cellulose, biological studies 9004-35-7, Cellulose acetate 9004-44-8, Cellulose phthalate 9004-64-2, Hydroxypropyl cellulose 9004-99-3 9005-49-6, Heparin, biological studies 9015-73-0 9050-04-8, CM-cellulose calcium 9050-31-1, Hydroxypropyl methyl cellulose phthalate 10103-46-5, Calcium phosphate 25322-68-3 106392-12-5, Poloxamer 110617-70-4, Poloxamine 128835-92-7, Lipofectin 180741-27-9

RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

(surface-modified polymer controlled-release nanoparticles for sustained drug delivery)

IT 50-02-2, Dexamethasone 59-52-9 **60-00-4**, EDTA, biological studies 60-10-6, Dithizone 77-86-1 77-92-9, biological studies 87-69-4, biological studies 92-84-2D, Phenothiazine, derivs. 102-71-6D, Triethanolamine, fatty acid esters **139-13-9** 144-62-7, Ethanedioic acid, biological studies 1306-06-5, Hydroxyapatite 1338-39-2, Span 20 2462-63-7 9000-01-5, Acacia gum 9003-05-8, Polyacrylamide 9004-54-0, Dextran, biological studies 9005-25-8, Starch, biological studies 9005-32-7, Alginic acid 9012-76-4, Chitosan 10102-43-9D, Nitric oxide, compds. 11128-99-7, Angiotensin II 14930-96-2, Cytochalasin B 61912-98-9, Insulin-like growth factor 81845-44-5, Ciprostone 106096-92-8, Acidic fibroblast growth factor 106096-93-9, Basic fibroblast growth factor 114949-22-3, Activin 122647-31-8, Ibutilide 130736-65-1, U 86983

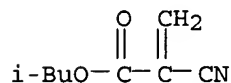
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

(surface-modified polymer controlled-release nanoparticles for sustained drug delivery)

IT **1069-55-2**, Isobutyl cyanoacrylate
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(surface-modified polymer controlled-release nanoparticles for sustained drug delivery)

RN 1069-55-2 HCAPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-cyano-, 2-methylpropyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



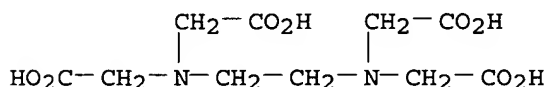
IT **60-00-4**, EDTA, biological studies **139-13-9**

RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

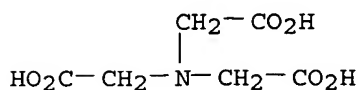
(surface-modified polymer controlled-release nanoparticles for sustained drug delivery)

RN 60-00-4 HCAPLUS

CN Glycine, N,N'-1,2-ethanediylbis[N-(carboxymethyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 139-13-9 HCAPLUS
 CN Glycine, N,N-bis(carboxymethyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L103 ANSWER 37 OF 42 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996:175684 HCAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 124:204397
 TITLE: Biocompatible and biodegradable polymer compositions
 containing pH modifier
 INVENTOR(S): Clarck, Jeffrey G.; Leung, Jeffrey G.
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Tri-Point Medical, L.P., USA
 SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 36 pp.
 CODEN: PIXXD2
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: English
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9600760	A1	19960111	WO 1995-US8162	19950626
W: AU, BR, CA, CN, JP, MX				
RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
BR 9508139	A	19991130	BR 1995-8139	19940628
CA 2193968	AA	19960111	CA 1995-2193968	19950626
AU 9529130	A1	19960125	AU 1995-29130	19950626
AU 690303	B2	19980423		
EP 767819	A1	19970416	EP 1995-924739	19950626
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LI, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
CN 1154129	A	19970709	CN 1995-193904	19950626
JP 10502270	T2	19980303	JP 1995-503425	19950626
US 6143352	A	20001107	US 1996-714288	19960918
US 6306243	B1	20011023	US 2000-588621	20000607
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1994-266647	A 19940628
			WO 1995-US8162	W 19950626
			US 1996-714288	A1 19960918

AB The pH-modified monomer and polymer compns. are useful as biomedical and surgical adhesives, implants and bioactive agent release carriers or matrixes. The compns. comprise monomers and an effective amount of an acidic or basic pH modifier effective to modify the pH of an immediate in vivo environment of the composition to a pH range at which the polymer biodegrades at different rate then at physiol. pH, and can be applied to an in vivo surface and allowed to polymerize. α -Cyanoacrylate compds. and 2-methylene malonate are suitable monomers for the purpose.

IC ICM C09J004-00

CC 38-3 (Plastics Fabrication and Uses)
 Section cross-reference(s): 9, 35, 37

ST cyanoacrylate alpha polymer bio **adhesive**; degrdn bio
 cyanoacrylate polymer; catalyst biodegrdn pH modifier; drug pharmaceutical
 dosage delivery; prosthetic device hemostatic **adhesive**;
adhesion bio surgical medical

IT Blood vessel
 Fasteners

Hemostatics
 Prosthetic materials and Prosthetics
 (biocompatible and biodegradable polymer compns. for bio-
adhesion)

IT **Medical goods**
 (adhesives, biocompatible and biodegradable polymer compns.
 for bio-adhesion)

IT **Adhesives**
 (biol., biocompatible and biodegradable polymer compns. for bio-
adhesion)

IT Prosthetic materials and Prosthetics
 (implants, biocompatible and biodegradable polymer compns. for bio-
adhesion)

IT 26618-82-6 37870-87-4 174614-46-1
 RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); PEP (Physical, engineering or
 chemical process); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); BIOL
 (Biological study); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
 (biocompatible and biodegradable polymer compns. for bio-
adhesion)

IT 26877-34-9
 RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); POF (Polymer in formulation); TEM
 (Technical or engineered material use); BIOL (Biological study); USES
 (Uses)
 (biocompatible and biodegradable polymer compns. for bio-
adhesion)

IT 50-00-0P, Formaldehyde, preparation
 RL: BYP (Byproduct); PREP (Preparation)
 (biodegrdn. of polymer compns. for bio-adhesion)

IT 50-81-7, Ascorbic acid, uses 56-40-6, Glycine, uses 61-54-1,
 Tryptamine 66-84-2, Glucosamine hydrochloride 95-92-1, Diethyl oxalate
 95-96-5, Lactide 105-58-8, Diethyl carbonate 110-94-1, Glutaric acid
 124-41-4, Sodium methoxide 497-19-8, Sodium carbonate, uses 584-08-7,
 Potassium carbonate 993-13-5, Methylphosphonic acid 1310-73-2, Sodium
 hydroxide, uses 7647-01-0, Hydrochloric acid, uses
 RL: CAT (Catalyst use); USES (Uses)
 (pH-modifiers for biocompatible and biodegradable polymer compns.)

IT 37870-87-4 174614-46-1
 RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); PEP (Physical, engineering or
 chemical process); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); BIOL
 (Biological study); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
 (biocompatible and biodegradable polymer compns. for bio-
adhesion)

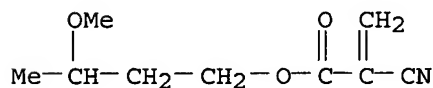
RN 37870-87-4 HCAPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-cyano-, 3-methoxybutyl ester, homopolymer (9CI) (CA
 INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 27385-12-2

CMF C9 H13 N O3



RN 174614-46-1 HCAPLUS

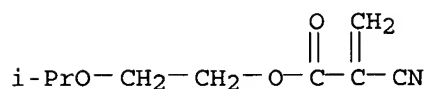
CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-cyano-, 2-(1-methylethoxy)ethyl ester, homopolymer

(9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 27816-21-3

CMF C9 H13 N O3



IT 26877-34-9

RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); POF (Polymer in formulation); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

(biocompatible and biodegradable polymer compns. for bio-adhesion)

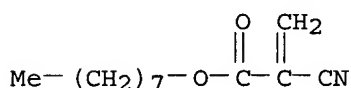
RN 26877-34-9 HCAPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-cyano-, octyl ester, homopolymer (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 6701-17-3

CMF C12 H19 N O2



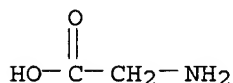
IT 56-40-6, Glycine, uses

RL: CAT (Catalyst use); USES (Uses)

(pH-modifiers for biocompatible and biodegradable polymer compns.)

RN 56-40-6 HCAPLUS

CN Glycine (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L103 ANSWER 38 OF 42 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1989:232283 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 110:232283

TITLE: Manufacture of monodisperse vinyl polymers

INVENTOR(S): Yonezawa, Masaji; Sugiura, Takeo

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Toppan Printing Co., Ltd., Japan

SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 6 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Japanese

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 63277218	A2	19881115	JP 1987-310743	19871208
JP 06070105	B4	19940907		

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1986-314224 A1 19861229

AB Title polymers are prepared by polymerization of H₂C:XY (X = cyano, NO₂, CO₂R; Y = H, cyano, CO₂R; R = alkyl, haloalkyl) and optionally α-cyanoacrylate esters at temps. between -120 and +20° in the presence of anionic polymerization initiators containing amines, **amides**, phosphines, thiourea, thiols, ethers, etc. Thus, a solution of 0.1 mol di-Et methylenemalonate in toluene was added to a soln of Et₂NH in toluene at ≤ -55° to give a polymer with mol. weight 370,000 and dispersion degree 1.04.

IC ICM C08F222-32
ICS C08F220-12; C08F220-48; C08F222-14; C08F222-34; C08F226-02; G03C001-72; G03F007-10

CC 35-4 (Chemistry of Synthetic High Polymers)

IT **Amides**, uses and miscellaneous
Amines, uses and miscellaneous
Ethers, uses and miscellaneous
Thiols, uses and miscellaneous
RL: CAT (Catalyst use); USES (Uses)
(catalysts, for preparation of monodisperse vinyl polymers)

IT 30329-60-3P 119440-10-7P, Cyclohexyl α-cyanoacrylate-diethyl methylenemalonate copolymer **121008-84-2P** 121008-85-3P 121008-86-4P **121028-51-1P**, n-Octyl α-cyanoacrylate-vinylidene cyanide copolymer
RL: PREP (Preparation)
(preparation of monodisperse, catalysts for)

IT **121008-84-2P 121028-51-1P**, n-Octyl α-cyanoacrylate-vinylidene cyanide copolymer
RL: PREP (Preparation)
(preparation of monodisperse, catalysts for)

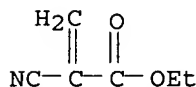
RN 121008-84-2 HCAPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-cyano-, ethyl ester, polymer with methylenepropanedinitrile (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

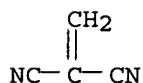
CRN 7085-85-0

CMF C6 H7 N O2



CM 2

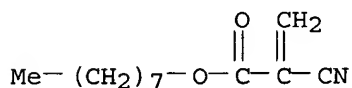
CRN 922-64-5
CMF C4 H2 N2



RN 121028-51-1 HCAPLUS
 CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-cyano-, octyl ester, polymer with
 methylenepropanedinitrile (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

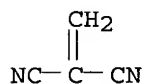
CM 1

CRN 6701-17-3
 CMF C12 H19 N O2



CM 2

CRN 922-64-5
 CMF C4 H2 N2



L103 ANSWER 39 OF 42 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1988:407688 HCAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 109:7688
 TITLE: Adhesives for bonding at room temperature
 INVENTOR(S): Okamura, Naomi; Aoki, Hiroshi; Makino, Junzo; Yagi,
 Hajime
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Cemedine Co., Ltd., Japan
 SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 11 pp.
 CODEN: JKXXAF
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: Japanese
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 63012677	A2	19880120	JP 1986-154153	19860702
JP 07008976	B4	19950201		

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1986-154153 19860702

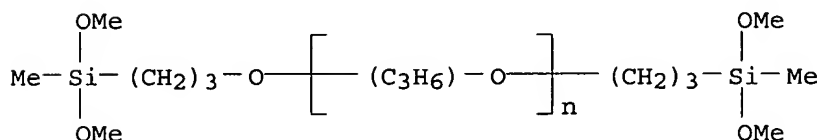
AB Adhesives giving rapid bonding without heat, pressure, or UV radiation contain compns. anionically curable at room temperature (α -cyanoacrylates and/or $\text{R}_3\text{CH}:\text{C}(\text{R}_1)\text{C}(\text{R}_2):\text{CX}_2$ (X = CN, carbonate, sulfone, acyl, amide, phosphonyl, Ph; R_1 -3 + hydrocarbonyl, H) and moisture-curable adhesives containing isocyanates and/or alkoxysilanes sep. applied to substrates to be bonded. Thus, Me α -cyanoacrylate and a mixture of (MeO) $_2$ Si(Me)-terminated polypropylene glycol 100, SiO $_2$ 4, Bu $_2$ SnO 2, (MeO) $_3$ Si(CH $_2$) $_3$ NHCH $_2$ CH $_2$ NH $_2$ 6, and [3-(glycidyloxy)propyl]trimethoxysilane 6 parts were sep. coated on 2 surfaces and bonded to give a composite with setting time 2 min, impact strength good, and peeling strength 4.0 kg/25 mm.

IC ICM C09J003-16

ICS C09J005-02
 CC 38-3 (Plastics Fabrication and Uses)
 IT 2594-75-4 4130-08-9, Vinyltriacetoxysilane 6606-66-2, Propyl
 α -cyanoacrylate 7085-85-0 15396-00-6 78260-36-3,
 1-Cyano-1-carbomethoxybuta-1,3-diene 114781-21-4
 114781-22-5 114816-57-8 114843-94-6
 RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
 (adhesives, ambient-curable and impact-resistant)
 IT 114781-21-4 114781-22-5
 RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
 (adhesives, ambient-curable and impact-resistant)
 RN 114781-21-4 HCAPLUS
 CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-cyano-, methyl ester, polymer with
 α -[3-(dimethoxymethylsilyl)propyl]- ω -[3-
 (dimethoxymethylsilyl)propoxy]poly[oxy(methyl-1,2-ethanediyl)],
 trimethoxy[3-(oxiranylmethoxy)propyl]silane and N-[3-
 (trimethoxysilyl)propyl]-1,2-ethanediamine (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

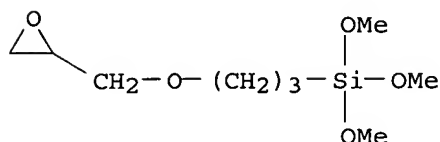
CM 1

CRN 75009-88-0
 CMF (C3 H6 O)_n C12 H30 O5 Si2
 CCI IDS, PMS



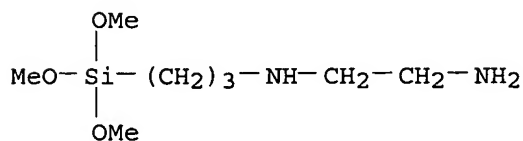
CM 2

CRN 2530-83-8
 CMF C9 H20 O5 Si



CM 3

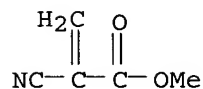
CRN 1760-24-3
 CMF C8 H22 N2 O3 Si



CM 4

CRN 137-05-3

CMF C5 H5 N O2



RN 114781-22-5 HCAPLUS

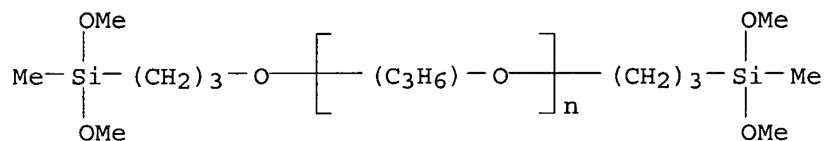
CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-cyano-, ethyl ester, polymer with α -[3-(dimethoxymethylsilyl)propyl]- ω -[3-(dimethoxymethylsilyl)propoxy]poly[oxy(methyl-1,2-ethanediyl)], trimethoxy[3-(oxiranylmethoxy)propyl]silane and N-[3-(trimethoxysilyl)propyl]-1,2-ethanediamine (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 75009-88-0

CMF (C3 H6 O)_n C12 H30 O5 Si2

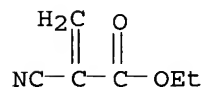
CCI IDS, PMS



CM 2

CRN 7085-85-0

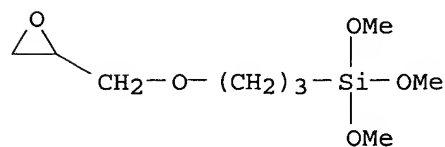
CMF C6 H7 N O2



CM 3

CRN 2530-83-8

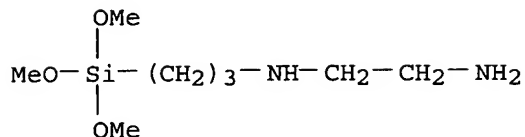
CMF C9 H20 O5 Si



CM 4

CRN 1760-24-3

CMF C8 H22 N2 O3 Si



L103 ANSWER 40 OF 42 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1983:221777 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 98:221777

TITLE: Comparative characteristics of the effect of medical glue, injected under pressure, and suture material on adhesion of stomach wounds

AUTHOR(S): Kuzin, S. I.; Gul'yants, E. S.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Med. Inst., Rostov, USSR

SOURCE: Zhurnal Eksperimental'noi i Klinicheskoi Meditsiny (1982), 22(5), 388-92

CODEN: ZKMAAX; ISSN: 0514-7484

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: Russian

AB Cyanoacrylate surgical cement (MC 2), injected under pressure with a needleless injector, and the use of suture materials (catgut, monolithic nylon 6) created favorable conditions for stomach wound adhesion in dogs. Infiltration of the cement in the mucous layer in the region surrounding the wound resulted in the rapid adhesion.

CC 63-7 (Pharmaceuticals)

ST surgical cement wound healing; suture wound healing cyanoacrylate cement; polyamide fiber wound cyanoacrylate cement

IT Polyamide fibers, biological studies

RL: BIOL (Biological study)

(sutures, for stomach wound adhesion, cyanoacrylate cement in relation to)

IT Surgical dressings and goods

(sutures, for stomach wound adhesion, cyanoacrylate cement in relation to)

IT Surgical dressings and goods

(tissue adhesives, cyanoacrylate, for stomach wound healing)

IT 15802-18-3D, esters

RL: BIOL (Biological study)

(surgical cements, for stomach wound adhesion)

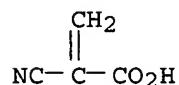
IT 15802-18-3D, esters

RL: BIOL (Biological study)

(surgical cements, for stomach wound adhesion)

RN 15802-18-3 HCAPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-cyano- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L103 ANSWER 41 OF 42 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1983:185533 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 98:185533

TITLE: Polymer surface interactions in the biological environment

AUTHOR(S): Wang, P. Y.; Bazos, M. J.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Fac. Med., Univ. Toronto, Toronto, ON, M5S 1A8, Can.

SOURCE: Physicochem. Aspects Polym. Surf., [Proc. Int. Symp.] (1983), Meeting Date 1981, Volume 2, 943-52.
Editor(s): Mittal, Kashmiri Lal. Plenum: New York, N. Y.

CODEN: 49NIA2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference

LANGUAGE: English

AB A fast-setting (.apprx.5 min) polyurethane, prepared from 6-chloro-2,4,5-trifluoro-1,3-phenylene diisocyanate [52310-14-2], castor oil, pyridine, and other additives showed negligible adhesion to biol. tissues, but when monofunctional compds., e.g., BzCl [98-88-4], tolylene diisocyanate [26471-62-5], hexyl isocyanate [2525-62-4], or Ph3CCl [76-83-5] were added, an improvement in the adhesion was observed BzCl

addition

also caused an improvement in the adhesion of com. adhesives, e.g. Mermaid, Pliobond, Vinyl Plasti-Repair, and Grip Cement. Agglutination assays with dextran spheres or murine 3T3 cells were used to study polymer surface interaction; e.g. ConA-agglutinable dextran gel (G-200) spheres were .apprx.3 times more deformable than the G-75 spheres which could not be agglutinated by ConA. Apparently, deformability affects the extent of intersurface contact and **protein**-surface interaction.

CC 63-7 (Pharmaceuticals)

IT **Surgical dressings and goods**

(**tissue adhesives**, polymers, interaction of, with biol. materials)

IT 76-83-5 98-59-9 98-88-4 103-71-9, biological studies

137-05-3 2525-62-4 26471-62-5 52310-14-2

RL: BIOL (Biological study)

(polyurethane prepolymer adhesive containing, interaction of, with biol. materials)

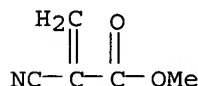
IT 137-05-3

RL: BIOL (Biological study)

(polyurethane prepolymer adhesive containing, interaction of, with biol. materials)

RN 137-05-3 HCAPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-cyano-, methyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L103 ANSWER 42 OF 42 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1977:44509 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 86:44509

TITLE: Anchorage compositions, especially for self-adhesive materials

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Etafin Corp. S. A., Luxembourg

SOURCE: Belg., 11 pp.

CODEN: BEXXAL
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: French
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
BE 836749	A1	19760416	BE 1975-162838	19751217
DE 2613473	A1	19770707	DE 1976-2613473	19760330
DE 2656521	A1	19770707	DE 1976-2656521	19761214
ES 454374	A1	19780316	ES 1976-454374	19761217
ES 466554	A1	19781001	ES 1978-466554	19780201

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: BE 1975-162838 A 19751217

AB Diacetone **acrylamide**-ethylene glycol 2,2'-dicyanoacrylate-2-ethylhexyl acrylate-maleic anhydride-methyl (meth)acrylate copolymers were prepared and used to bind rubber adhesives to oriented polypropylene [9003-07-0] tape supports.

IC C08F

CC 37-3 (Plastics Fabrication and Uses)

IT 61601-64-7 61601-65-8
 RL: USES (Uses)
 (binders, for rubber adhesives to polypropene tapes)

IT 61601-64-7 61601-65-8
 RL: USES (Uses)
 (binders, for rubber adhesives to polypropene tapes)

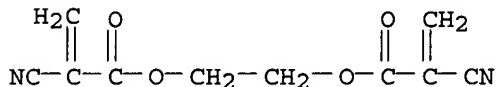
RN 61601-64-7 HCAPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-cyano-, 1,2-ethanediyl ester, polymer with N-(1,1-dimethyl-3-oxobutyl)-2-propenamamide, 2-ethylhexyl 2-propenoate, 2,5-furandione and methyl 2-propenoate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

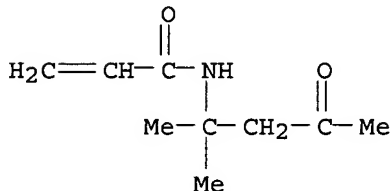
CRN 10029-40-0

CMF C10 H8 N2 O4



CM 2

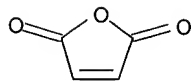
CRN 2873-97-4
 CMF C9 H15 N O2



CM 3

CRN 108-31-6

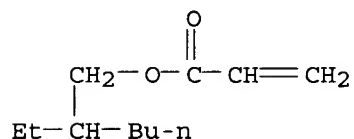
CMF C4 H2 O3



CM 4

CRN 103-11-7

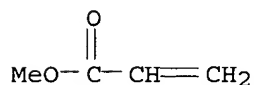
CMF C11 H20 O2



CM 5

CRN 96-33-3

CMF C4 H6 O2



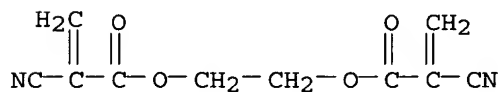
RN 61601-65-8 HCAPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-cyano-, 1,2-ethanediyl ester, polymer with
 N-(1,1-dimethyl-3-oxobutyl)-2-propenamide, 2-ethylhexyl 2-propenoate,
 2,5-furandione and methyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 10029-40-0

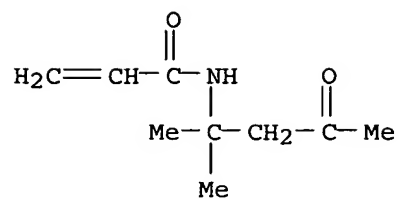
CMF C10 H8 N2 O4



CM 2

CRN 2873-97-4

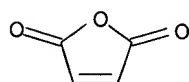
CMF C9 H15 N O2



CM 3

CRN 108-31-6

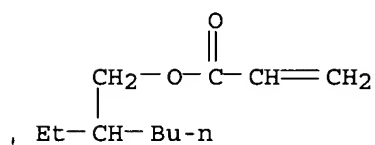
CMF C4 H2 O3



CM 4

CRN 103-11-7

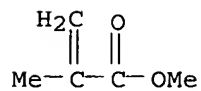
CMF C11 H20 O2



CM 5

CRN 80-62-6

CMF C5 H8 O2



Search history

Vanik 10/024143

02/13/2006

=> d his full

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 11:55:28 ON 13 FEB 2006)

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 11:55:43 ON 13 FEB 2006

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 11:55:51 ON 13 FEB 2006

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 11:55:57 ON 13 FEB 2006

SET LINE 250
SET DETAIL OFF
DIS SAVED
DIS SAVED/S

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 11:56:19 ON 13 FEB 2006

ACT VAN143STRA/A

L1 STR
L2 1093 SEA SSS FUL L1

ACT VAN143STRB/A

L3 STR
L4 STR
L5 (1093)SEA SSS FUL L3
L6 52 SEA SUB=L5 SSS FUL L4

ACT VAN143STRC/A

L7 STR
L8 (1093)SEA SSS FUL L7
L9 STR
L10 0 SEA SUB=L8 SSS FUL L9

ACT VAN143STRD/A

L11 STR
L12 (1093)SEA SSS FUL L11
L13 STR
L14 0 SEA SUB=L12 SSS FUL L13

ACT VAN143STRF/A

L15 STR
L16 (1093)SEA SSS FUL L15
L17 STR
L18 0 SEA SUB=L16 SSS FUL L17

SET LINE LOGIN
SET DETAIL LOGIN

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 11:56:38 ON 13 FEB 2006

L19 140 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON BOBO J?/AU
L20 57 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON QUINTERO J?/AU
L21 7 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON JONN J?/AU
L22 9 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON BAREFOOT J?/AU
L*** DEL 165 S CLARK J/AU
L*** DEL 50 S NARANG U?/AU
L*** DEL 0 S CANNIZARO S?/AU

STIC
SEARCH
REPORT 2

L*** DEL 20 S MARMO J?/AU
 L23 5024 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON CLARK J?/AU
 L24 50 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON NARANG U?/AU
 L25 0 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON CANNIZARO S?/AU
 L26 20 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON MARMO J?/AU
 L27 3 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L19 AND (L20 OR L21 OR L22 OR L23 OR L24
 OR L25 OR L26)
 L28 4 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L20 AND (L21 OR L22 OR L23 OR L24 OR L25
 OR L26)
 L29 1 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L21 AND (L22 OR L23 OR L24 OR L25 OR L26)
 L30 4 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L22 AND (L23 OR L24 OR L25 OR L26)
 L31 0 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L23 AND (L24 OR L25 OR L26)
 L32 0 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L24 AND (L25 OR L26)
 L*** DEL 20 S L25-L26
 L33 0 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L25 AND L26
 L34 9 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON (L27 OR L28 OR L29 OR L30 OR L31 OR L32 OR
 L33)
 D SCA
 SEL RN L34

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 12:01:56 ON 13 FEB 2006

L35 85 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON (6701-17-3/BI OR 122-18-9/BI OR 1314-13-2/B
 I OR 1405-89-6/BI OR 152965-95-2/BI OR 15802-18-3/BI OR
 16039-53-5/BI OR 16283-36-6/BI OR 25916-47-6/BI OR 26877-34-9/B
 I OR 336804-70-7/BI OR 336804-71-8/BI OR 538-71-6/BI OR
 546-46-3/BI OR 548-62-9/BI OR 557-05-1/BI OR 59970-08-0/BI OR
 61434-02-4/BI OR 61434-08-0/BI OR 6606-65-1/BI OR 7085-85-0/BI
 OR 70873-50-6/BI OR 7440-50-8/BI OR 7440-66-6/BI OR 96123-47-6/
 BI OR 96123-49-8/BI OR 100-52-7/BI OR 104-46-1/BI OR 110-27-0/B
 I OR 112-14-1/BI OR 112-66-3/BI OR 121-32-4/BI OR 121-33-5/BI
 OR 121-54-0/BI OR 1405-10-3/BI OR 1405-41-0/BI OR 142-47-2/BI
 OR 151-21-3/BI OR 156395-52-7/BI OR 22199-08-2/BI OR 24937-79-9
 /BI OR 25038-71-5/BI OR 25067-30-5/BI OR 25101-45-5/BI OR
 25154-80-7/BI OR 25608-33-7/BI OR 25719-51-1/BI OR 27816-21-3/B
 I OR 2963-78-2/BI OR 31900-57-9/BI OR 336874-06-7/BI OR
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 556-67-2/BI OR 56-81-5/BI OR 60-31-1/BI OR 64400-90-4/BI OR
 66219-86-1/BI OR 68-35-9/BI OR 69-72-7/BI OR 74-85-1/BI OR
 7440-22-4/BI OR 7446-09-5/BI OR 7664-93-9/BI OR 7681-52-9/BI
 OR 7722-84-1/BI OR 80137-67-3/BI OR 83764-86-7/BI OR 89-78-1/BI
 OR 89-83-8/BI OR 9002-84-0/BI OR 9003-20-7/BI OR 9003-63-8/BI
 OR 9003-77-4/BI OR 9004-36-8/BI OR 9016-00-6/BI OR 97-59-6/BI
 OR 98960-07-7/BI OR 99-76-3/BI OR 99-96-7/BI)
 D SCA

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 12:06:19 ON 13 FEB 2006

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 12:24:04 ON 13 FEB 2006

L36 3733 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L2
 L37 16 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L6
 L38 38838 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON MEDICAL GOODS+NT/CT
 L39 274726 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON ADHES?/OBI
 L40 103320 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON ADHESIVES+NT/CT
 L41 278899 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L39 OR L40
 L42 352 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L36 AND L38
 L43 275 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L36 AND L38 AND L41
 L44 3 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L6 AND ((L38 OR L39 OR L40))
 D SCA

SEL RN L44

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 12:28:13 ON 13 FEB 2006
L45 17 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON (199293-18-0/BI OR 212515-52-1/BI OR
25067-30-5/BI OR 30329-60-3/BI OR 89174-11-8/BI OR 105-34-0/BI
OR 110-86-1/BI OR 110-91-8/BI OR 12597-69-2/BI OR 133978-15-1/B
I OR 15029-32-0/BI OR 3377-20-6/BI OR 39034-23-6/BI OR
50-00-0/BI OR 53793-77-4/BI OR 53793-78-5/BI OR 60722-07-8/BI)
D SCA
L46 53 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L2 AND S>0

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 12:33:34 ON 13 FEB 2006
L47 66 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L46

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 12:34:01 ON 13 FEB 2006
L48 15 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L46 AND NC<3
D SCA

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 12:35:28 ON 13 FEB 2006
L49 11 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L48
L50 4 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L49 AND (L38 OR L39 OR L40)
L51 7 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L47 AND (L38 OR L39 OR L40)

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 12:37:18 ON 13 FEB 2006
L52 0 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L2 AND SE>0

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 12:38:09 ON 13 FEB 2006

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 12:44:05 ON 13 FEB 2006
L53 174 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L2 AND N>1

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 12:45:24 ON 13 FEB 2006
L54 84 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L53
L55 40 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L54 AND (L38 OR L39 OR L40)

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 12:47:10 ON 13 FEB 2006

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 12:48:41 ON 13 FEB 2006
L56 122 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L53 NOT L6

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 12:49:06 ON 13 FEB 2006
L57 71 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L56
L58 39 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L57 AND (L38 OR L39 OR L40)

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 12:49:47 ON 13 FEB 2006
L*** DEL 0 S L6 AND RELATED POLYMERS/FA
L*** DEL 0 S L***
L59 52 POLYLINK L6

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 12:54:20 ON 13 FEB 2006

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 13:11:20 ON 13 FEB 2006
L60 37 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L56 AND NC=1
D SCA

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 13:15:36 ON 13 FEB 2006

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 13:38:19 ON 13 FEB 2006
L61 33 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L60

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 13:38:51 ON 13 FEB 2006

L62 85 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L56 NOT L60

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 13:42:06 ON 13 FEB 2006

L63 51 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L62
L64 28 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L63 AND (L38 OR L39 OR L40)
L65 16617 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON BIOPOLYM?/BI
L66 676275 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON ?AMINO ACID?/BI
L67 0 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L63 AND (L65 OR L66)
L68 868322 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON ?AMIDE?/BI
L69 8 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L68 AND L63
SEL RN

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 13:47:33 ON 13 FEB 2006

L70 170 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON (30329-60-3/BI OR 199293-18-0/BI OR
212515-52-1/BI OR 25067-30-5/BI OR 320785-02-2/BI OR 89174-11-8
/BI OR 101-43-9/BI OR 104922-28-3/BI OR 109-73-9/BI OR
109-89-7/BI OR 110-86-1/BI OR 110506-07-5/BI OR 111404-23-0/BI
OR 114781-21-4/BI OR 114781-22-5/BI OR 114816-57-8/BI OR
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12597-69-2/BI OR 1314-13-2/BI OR 133978-15-1/BI OR 134291-01-3/
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OR 2638-94-0/BI OR 30525-99-6/BI OR 320779-00-8/BI OR
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-8/BI OR 320784-94-9/BI OR 320784-95-0/BI OR 320784-96-1/BI OR
320784-97-2/BI OR

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 13:48:01 ON 13 FEB 2006

L71 596651 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L70

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 13:48:53 ON 13 FEB 2006

L72 13 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L70 AND L62

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 13:51:42 ON 13 FEB 2006

L73 352 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L36 AND L38
L74 2354791 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON ?PROTEIN?/BI
L*** DEL 4040 S L71 AND L66
L75 18 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L73 AND L66
L76 8 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON (L39 OR L40) AND L75
L77 165480 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON ?POLYAMIDE?/BI

L78 2314 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON ?POLY AMIDE?/BI
L79 165770 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON (L77 OR L78)
L80 177 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L36 AND L79
L81 36 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L80 AND L38

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 14:02:38 ON 13 FEB 2006

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 14:03:39 ON 13 FEB 2006

L82 5092 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L38 AND (L39 OR L40)
L83 275 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L38 AND (L39 OR L40) AND L36
L84 34 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L83 AND L74
L85 2309 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L38 AND L40
L86 200 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L38 AND L40 AND L36
L87 25 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L86 AND L74
L88 10 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L86 AND (L77 OR L78)
L89 5 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L86 AND L66
L90 28 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON (L87 OR L88 OR L89)

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 14:11:30 ON 13 FEB 2006

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 14:12:09 ON 13 FEB 2006
E AMINO ACIDS+NT/CT

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 14:13:01 ON 13 FEB 2006

L91 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON AMINO ACIDS+NT/CT
L92 125 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L91 AND L36
L93 24 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L92 AND L38
L94 16 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L93 AND (L39 OR L40)
D COST
L95 59 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L37 OR L44 OR L69 OR L76 OR L90 OR L94
L96 16 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L59
L97 33 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L92 AND (L39 OR L40)
L98 41 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L93 OR L97

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 14:40:15 ON 13 FEB 2006

D STAT QUE L2
D STAT QUE L6

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 14:40:39 ON 13 FEB 2006

D STAT QUE L34

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 14:41:52 ON 13 FEB 2006

L99 8 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L34 AND ((L38 OR L39 OR L40) OR (L36 OR
L37) OR L66 OR L68 OR L74 OR (L77 OR L78))

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 14:44:47 ON 13 FEB 2006

D STAT QUE L2
D STAT QUE L6

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 14:45:09 ON 13 FEB 2006

D QUE NOS L34
D QUE NOS L99

L100 9 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L34 OR L99

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 14:45:50 ON 13 FEB 2006

D IBIB ABS HITIND HITSTR L100 1-9

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 14:46:34 ON 13 FEB 2006

D QUE NOS L37

D QUE NOS L44
D QUE NOS L96
L101 16 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L37 OR L44 OR L96
L102 16 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L101 NOT L100
D IBIB ABS HITIND HITSTR L102 1-16

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 14:49:26 ON 13 FEB 2006

D QUE NOS L69
D QUE NOS L76
D QUE NOS L90
D QUE NOS L94
L103 42 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON (L69 OR L76 OR L90 OR L94) NOT (L100 OR
L102)
D IBIB ABS HITIND HITSTR L103 1-42

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 14:55:13 ON 13 FEB 2006

FILE HOME

FILE HCAPLUS

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FILE LAST UPDATED: 12 Feb 2006 (20060212/ED)

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This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate substance identification.

FILE REGISTRY

Property values tagged with IC are from the ZIC/VINITI data file provided by InfoChem.

STRUCTURE FILE UPDATES: 12 FEB 2006 HIGHEST RN 874108-28-8
DICTIONARY FILE UPDATES: 12 FEB 2006 HIGHEST RN 874108-28-8

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TSCA INFORMATION NOW CURRENT THROUGH JULY 14, 2005

Please note that search-term pricing does apply when conducting SmartSELECT searches.

*
* The CA roles and document type information have been removed from *
* the IDE default display format and the ED field has been added, *
* effective March 20, 2005. A new display format, IDERL, is now *

* available and contains the CA role and document type information. *
*

Structure search iteration limits have been increased. See HELP SLIMITS for details.

REGISTRY includes numerically searchable data for experimental and predicted properties as well as tags indicating availability of experimental property data in the original document. For information on property searching in REGISTRY, refer to:

<http://www.cas.org/ONLINE/UG/regprops.html>

FILE STNGUIDE
FILE CONTAINS CURRENT INFORMATION.
LAST RELOADED: Feb 10, 2006 (20060210/UP).

FILE CAPLUS

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